Montreal Gazette

ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1865. [PRICE 7½D.

THE LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

OFFICE,—Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street,

Opposite French Church.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

SNOW'S

CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

A STANDARD MANURE

Price in Montreal $50 per ton. For sale by Country Merchants. One Ton equal to *two hundred loads* of good farm-yard manure.

E. L. SNOW, Manufacturer, Montreal.

J. D. ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,

ALBION CLOTH HALL,

No. 124 GREAT ST JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The *Montreal Gazette* says: "We are requested by 'The Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company' to add to our notice of Wednesday referring to the proposed adoption of a uniform tariff of rates, after the 1st January next, by the several Fire Insurance Companies doing business here, that, as a local Company organised on the basis of limiting its risks to the area in the City of Montreal, protected by the water supply and the Alarm Telegraph, it is unaffected by the prevalence of fires without this city and that it will continue to afford to the citizens of Montreal, Insurance against fire at as low a rate of premium as is possible to be adopted in this continent, irrespective of the uniform tariff referred to, basing its rates on the fire losses in the City of Montreal alone."

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

Have the honor of announcing to their numerous Friends and the Public,

THE RECEPTION OF THEIR IMPORTATIONS

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SALES.

AMONG THEM ARE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

FINE JEWELLERY of all descriptions,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in all its variety,

BEST TABLE CUTLERY,

MARBLE MANTLE CLOCKS,

Gent's and Ladies' ROSEWOOD and LEATHER DRESSING CASES, and BOYS', fitted complete.

—ALSO,—

SILVER Tea and Coffee Sets, Cups, Goblets, Salvers, Jugs, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c &c.

—AND—

A GREAT VARIETY OF

FANCY GOODS,

OF

BEAUTIFUL & NOVEL DESIGNS,

The whole forming the finest and largest assortment they ever offered for inspection and sale.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

Cathedral Block.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Dep.-Chairman—Alex. Simpson, Esq., (Chairman, Ontario Bank.)

Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager, Ontario Bank.)

E. H. King, Esq., (Genl. Manager, Bank of Montl.)

Henry Chapman, Esq., Merchant

Resident Secretary—G. F. C. Smith, Esq.

Medical Referee—Duncan C. Macallum, Esq., M.D.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY:

Capital	$1,953,760
Life Reserve	8,281,105
Reserved Surplus Fund	4,857,045
Undivided Profit	994,050
Being the amount of *Invested Funds*	$16,081,710

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Directors would call attention to the moderate rates at which they are prepared to grant Life Policies and Annuities, and respectfully solicit a comparison of their terms with other first class English Companies:—

The Annual Premium for $1,000 at age of 25 yrs. is $18,90

" " " " 30 " $21,20

Under Table 2, Guaranteed Bonus [a form of assurance peculiar to this Company.]

The annual premium on $1,000 at 30 years of age is $21.20. After 5 annual payments the policy is worth $1,036. After ten, $1,088. After twenty, $1,264. After thirty, $1,528. After fifty-four, $2,000, being *double* the original amount assured, for the original annual premium.

Parents, whose ages are now 35 and 30, may secure $1,000 to their children or other heirs, should they be orphaned, by the small annual fee of $14 20.

A person aged sixty-one, may on payment of $1,000, secure for the *remainder of life* an annuity or *annual income* of $109 90, being over 10 per cent on the investment.

The annual payment of $6.17 will secure for a child one year old the sum of $100 on his attaining the age of fourteen years, should he die before that age, *all the premiums will be returned.*

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Impowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.

Of which £750,000 Sterling is Subscribed by over 1200 Shareholders.

ANNUAL INCOME.....OVER £300,000 Stg.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding Government, or other situations of Trust.

BONDSMEN for Government, Bank or other Employés can obtain COUNTER SECURITY against loss which may arise to them from the defalcations of those for whom they have become sureties.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Policyholders in the Society, in addition to sharing in the profits, can obtain Bonds of Security or *Counter Security* to a proportionate amount at any time, *free of expense.*

Persons for whom this Society is Surety or *Counter Security*, can Assure their lives WITH PROFITS at considerably reduced rates.

☞ All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, *Secretary.*

ROBERT WOOD,

AGENT FOR EFFECTING

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE,

11 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL,

ALEX. McGIBBON,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

No. 69 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

WILLIAM McGIBBON,

FAMILY GROCER,

CORNER NOTRE DAME AND ST. GABRIEL STREETS,

MONTREAL.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores

GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times and PRESTO, CHANGE! the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial, to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD!

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., 513 and 515 St. [illegible]

(old No. 303) Mont[illegible]

Agents for C[illegible]

B.C. 1865 75 96 CCOD

THOS. RIDDELL

Has constantly on hand a heavy stock of the best

ENGLISH STATIONERY,

Paper, Pens and Envelopes,

OVERLAND PAPER, TINTED PAPER,

Black Bordered Paper,

KNIVES, INK, &c. &c.

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR WRITING

Wholesale and Retail.

54 & 56 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

XMAS PRESENTS.

MRS. WALTON

Has just opened out a splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS and WORK direct from LONDON and GERMANY, and also a large and elegant selection of LONDON TOY and "NELSON & SON'S" GIFT BOOKS, expressly for Holiday Presents.

HOME MANUFACTURED LOCKS.

We offer for Sale, Locks in all varieties, comprising Rim, Mortice, Store Door, Dead, &c., &c., together with all descriptions of Malleable Iron Castings, manufactured by the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Co., Kingston.

302 EVANS & EVANS, 455 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO CORSE & MAY,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c., &c.,

No. 474 ST. PAUL STREET,

Opposite their Old Store,

AND 395 COMMISSIONERS STREET,

MONTREAL.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK,

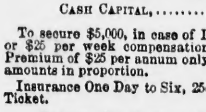
FOR INSURING AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

CASH CAPITAL,.....$250,000.

To secure $5,000, in case of Death from Accident, or $25 per week compensation while disabled, a Premium of $25 per annum only, is required. Other amounts in proportion.

Insurance One Day to Six, 25c. per day for $5,000 Ticket.

BRANCH—104 *St. Francois Xavier Street,* MONTREAL.



NEW CITY EXPRESS.

C. LABIN, 32 Great St. James Street, Montreal.—Always on hand large Covered and Opened Waggons for Removal of Furniture, Pianos, &c &c. Parcels delivered to any part of the City. Baggage conveyed to and from Boat and Railroad. Orders promptly attended to.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

☞Treatment of DISEASES carefully attended to, by Letter, or at the Office of DRS. PICAULT & SON, No. 78 Notre Dame Street, corner of Bonsecours St., MONTREAL.

T. MUSSEN,

IMPORTER OF

BRITISH, INDIA AND FRENCH GOODS,

Carpetings, Rugs, Druggets,

TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES,

Wholesale and Retail,

257 AND 259 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Corner of St. Lambert Street,

MONTREAL.

[Established 1842.]

"LAND O' CAKES."

C. ALEXANDER

Has on hand a large supply of CAKES of all kinds.

SCOTCH BUNS and SHORT BREAD,

ICED and ORNAMENTED CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY of the choicest and best quality,

FANCY BOXES and Cornucopias.

N.B.—Breakfast and Supper Parties supplied with *made* Dishes—all kinds.

C. ALEXANDER,

No. 391 Notre Dame Street.

HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE CO'Y. (Limited.)

Authorised Capital.....£2,000,000 Stg.
Issued.....£1,000,000 Stg.

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69 Cornhill, London, ENGLAND; 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, MONTREAL.

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Deputy-Governor—ALEX. FRASER, Esq.

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AUGUSTUS HENRY NOVELLI, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Patrick Adam, Esq., M.P., Blair Adam, Kinrossshire.
William Frederick Baring, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.
Stephen Busk, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company.
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Lewis Fraser, Esq., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co., Singapore.)
Clark Irvine, Esq., Hyde Park Square.
James Lyall, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co., Calcutta.)
James McMaster, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company
Brinsley de Courcy Nixon, Esq., Queen's Gate Gardens.
John Patterson, Esq., Director of the Alliance Bank.
Felix Pryor, Esq., (of the late firm of H. & J. Johnson & Co.)
John Swindell, Esq., (Swindell & Matthews,) Mincing Lane.
Henry Thurburn, Esq., 5 Queensborough Terrace.
THOMAS MILLER, *Manager.*
MORRICE A. BLACK, *Secretary.*

TAYLOR BROS.,

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The Proprietorship of the Shares of this Company is such that it offers a perfect guarantee to the assured, and affords all the advantages offered by other first class English Offices.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted at reasonable rates.

Claims promptly and liberally settled without reference to England.

Canada Branch-Agencies established throughout the Province.

HEAD OFFICE:

MONTREAL, Nos. 13 & 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office.....Edinburgh.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

Colonial Life Assurance Company's Building, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Board of Directors:—B. H Lemoine, Chairman; R. S. Tyree, Esq., John Greenshields, Esq., Andrew Robertson, Esq., Advocate.

Intending Assurers are requested to examine the new system of Reduced Rates.

All business transactions finally concluded in Canada without reference to the Parent Board.

Agencies in all the principal Towns in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY, *Manager for Canada.*
RICH. BULL, *Inspector of Agencies.*

EDWARD C. WARD, UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT, Montreal,

for the collection of Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money due to *Canadian Soldiers* and *Seamen* for services in the United States Army and Navy; also, for the collection of Claims of other parties against the United States.

When Claims are allowed, Certificates for amounts due will be issued by the Department at Washington, and paid at this Agency.

E. L. SNOW, ASSOCIATE AGENT,

To whom all correspondence may be addressed.

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.

BURLAND, LAFRICAIN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE MATTHEWS,

ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS

60 St. Francois Xavier Street, opposite the Post Office, Montreal.

Corporation, Railway, and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, Plans, and Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Drafts, Notes, and Circulars, BILL, NOTE AND LETTER HEADINGS, in every style.

Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats o Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, engraved and printed in the newest styles.

Seals, Presses, Dies, Door Plates, Silver Ware and Jewellery, engraved at moderate rates.

Note Paper and Envelopes embossed and printed with Crests, Monograms, &c., *in every color.*

Drafts, Cheques, Notes and Bills of Exchange for general use, kept in Stock, Wholesale and Retail.

BURLAND, LAFRICAIN & CO.

GALBRAITH & BROWN,

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

MECHANICS INSTITUTE BUILDING,

Great St. James Street.

All orders supplied at the lowest possible prices.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

GAGNON, WATSON & CO.,

Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in,

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

No. 303 NOTRE DAME STREET, 303

MONTREAL.

Messrs. G., W. & Co. respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed to their old stand, No. 303 NOTRE DAME STREET, and will continue to keep a well-assorted Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Their leading departments are:

SILKS—Black, Gros Grain, Gros de Naples, Radsmere, Tissues, Fancy, Plain and Coloured in every shade and variety.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE GOODS,

RIBBONS, SEWED MUSLINS,

AND

BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED DUPLEX STEEL HOOP SKIRTS,

Together with a very extensive Stock of

FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY

MOURNING GOODS.

The largest and best assorted stock of Woollen, Merino and Cotton HOSIERY to be found in the city.

ALEXANDRE'S AND DUCHESSE'S KID GLOVES in all shades and sizes.

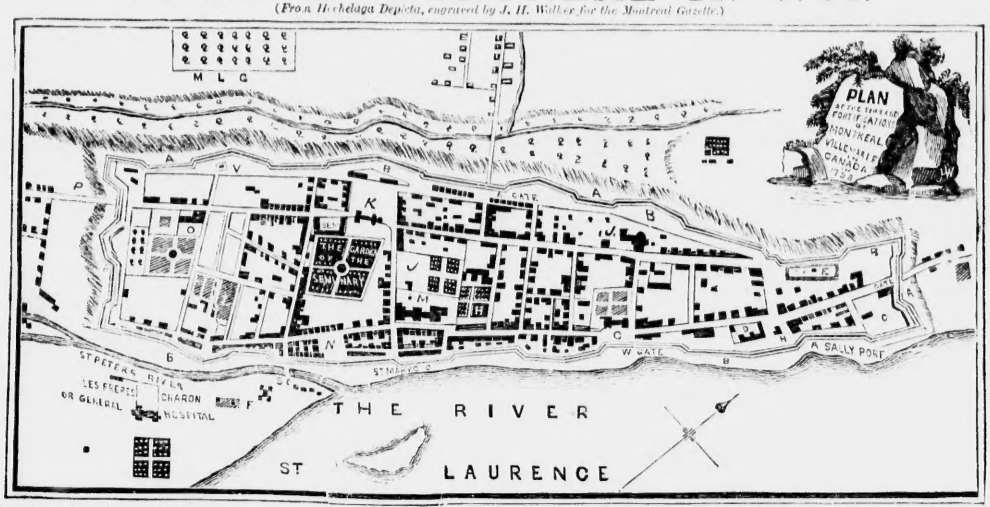
Montreal Gazette

ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1865. [PRICE 7½D.

PLAN OF MONTREAL IN 1758.

(From Hochelaga Depicta, engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.)



A. A Dry Ditch, about 8 feet deep
B. The Town Wall, the Parapet of which is only about 4 feet thick, of masonry.
C. Monsieur Vaudreuil, the Governor-General's Palace and the Parade.
D. Monsieur de Longueuil's House.
E. The Fort, only a Cavalier, without a Parapet.
F. House of Mons de Calliere.
H. Sisters of the Congregation.
I. The Jesuits' Gardens and Church.
K The Parish Church.
L. Gardens of Mons. Branson and de Quain.
M. The Nunnery Hospital and Gardens.
N. The Market Place.
O. Recollets Convent and Gardens
P. Recollet Gate.
V. The Powder Magazine.
M. L. G. Mons. Linieres' Gardens.

MONTREAL IN THE LAST CENTURY.

Appearance of the City.

The above plan of the city, originally "published by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Jan, 1758," (George the Second's Frederick of unfortunate memory) speaks for itself. The town then consisted of what are now the East, West and Centre Wards, St Mary's, St Joseph's, and St Lawrence's Suburbs, were only throwing out the first shoots of the architectural tree which now threatens to o'ershadow the Mountain, and St Ann's, St Antoine, and St Louis Suburbs, were merely represented by the de Calliere, the de Liniere, and another Seigniorial homestead. It then contained a population, according to Knox, of 4,000 souls, and had evidently been laid out on the good old Quebec plan; the inhabitants speaking of the "Upper Town" and the "Lower Town," as if a steep hill divided them, and the ways were all but impassable This was not the case, however. The streets running towards Craig Street, from the river, knew no Corporation or no City Surveyor, and although slightly steeper than at present, were by no means formidable. The distinction, in truth, was a conventional one, as no great change has evidently been made in the topography of the town. According to an old chronicler, "In the lower town the merchants and men of business generally resided; and here, also, were the place of arms, the royal magazines, and the Nunnery Hospital,"—places delineated on the map. "The principal buildings, however," he proceeds to say, "were in the Upper Town, such as the Palace of the Governor, the houses of the Chief Officers, the Convent of the Recollets, the Jesuits' Church and Seminary, the Free School and the Parish Church. * * * The Recollets were numerous, and their buildings spacious. The house of the Jesuits was magnificent and their church well built, though their seminary was but small. * * * Several private houses, even at this time, made a noble appearance, and the Governor's Palace was a large, fine, building. The neighborhood of the city contained many elegant villas; and all the known vegetables of Europe were cultivated in gardens attached to them." The map shows that this description is by no means overdrawn. Nearly half the city was occupied by gardens on the trim, severe, model introduced in the early days of Le Grand Monarque,—examples of which may still be found in the Seminary gardens; and large, open, squares, cemeteries, and bye places, unfortunately for its appearance since built upon, abounded. Narrow streets, however, were the rule, and still remain, for Montreal then gloried in a mural crown, and, like all fortified cities, had to contract herself into the smallest space possible. Her houses were solidly constructed in that semi-monastic style peculiar to Rouen, Caen and the other towns of Normandy; but few attained to the dignity of a two-story building, and three-story buildings were rare. Some of the buildings of this period may still be standing, but owing to modern innovations and improvements are not now discoverable.

The First Burial Grounds of the City.

The first burying ground of the early settlers was at Pointe a Calliere, on the spit of ground depicted on the map. This ground seems to have been in use until the beginning of the 17th century, when another cemetery was opened on the site of the present Custom House, and continued in use for about fifty years, when it was turned into a market, and still another cemetery was opened on the Place d'Armes, in connection with the Parish Church, which, as may be seen by the engraving, then faced the North-East, and stood in the very middle of Notre Dame Street. This cemetery extended down Great St. James Street, and included nearly all the present square. Another cemetery existed on Little St Joseph (now St Sulpice) Street, in the grounds attached to the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. Still another burial place existed at this period—1750 '60—on the lower or McGill Street end of Great St James Street, and seems to have been appropriated to the use of the Protestants. As it is, bones and other sad relics of humanity are generally found when the earth is disturbed in the localities in question. Large quantities were exhumed when the foundations of the Wesleyan Church in Great St James Street were excavated,—others have been dug up in Notre Dame Street, at its intersection with the Place d'Armes, and still more along the sidewalk below the Bank of British North America. This the proprietors near the places indicated, but especially on the North side of Great St James Street, may readily verify by digging a foot or two into their cellars. The Catholic Cemetery seems to have been transferred to St Antoine Suburbs in the early part of the present century, and up to 1854 had received the remains of 75,000 persons, that number having died from 1800 to 1854, the year in which the cemetery was closed, and a new one opened at Cote des Neiges on Dr Beaubien's property. At the present rate of increase the city will have crept up the mountain side and down into the cemetery, and ere fifty years have again elapsed, perhaps still another cemetery will have to be opened. The germ of the present Mount Royal Cemetery emerged into existence a year or two before the close of last century. Bosworth says:—

"The Protestant inhabitants of this city, feeling the want of a place to bury their dead, according to rights of their preference, purchased a lot of land in Dorchester Street in 1799. At a meeting held at the Court House on the 7th of June in that year, Messrs. Edward W. Gray, Isaac W. Clarke, Arthur Davidson, John Russell and William Hunter, were chosen Trustees to receive a deed of the burying ground in trust for the Protestant inhabitants of Montreal and vicinity; and during their lives to make rules and regulations for the good order thereof; and in a vacancy of the Trustees the remaining members to elect others."

"The original cost of the ground was £550, with interest until the same was liquidated, which was done," continues Bosworth, "by instalments, as the lots were taken up" In 1824 an addition to the original purchase was found to be necessary, and the ground along the length of the street was acquired at a further cost of £1,000.

A great many bodies have been removed from this ground since the opening of the Mount Royal Necropolis, and the day is not far distant when the question will probably arise whether it will be turned into a public garden or divided into building lots.

The Fortifications.

But to revert to the early days of Montreal. Its first fortifications were a mere palisade hastily thrown up to protect the huts of the settlers when that consummate rascal *Le Rat* and his warriors proceeded to burn and harry all the outsettlements on the island. These were subsequently supplemented by a bastion and a defective redoubt, built on a little hill on what is now Dalhousie Square, the which is still called *La Citadelle* by the oldest inhabitants. This was long previous to 1720, when, says Smith, in his History of Canada:—

"The wooden works erected for the protection of Montreal were in such a state of dilapidation that the Government of France, directed by an Arret, that stone works should be erected, and two years after they were begun. The money amounted to three hundred thousand livres (a livre was equal to 10d. stg.) was advanced and paid by the Intendant out of the Royal Treasury. The King of France," continues Smith, "by an Arret of his Council of State, in the year 1741, directed that one-half of that sum should remain on His Majesty's account, and that the Seminary of Montreal (St. Sulpice) and the inhabitants should be obliged to repay the other half to His Majesty: The Seminary, as Lords of the Island of Montreal, two thousand livres, and the citizens four thousand livres annually until the capital was paid off. These sums continued to be collected until the year 1765. The mode of repartition and collection was settled by the Judge of Montreal and the Attorney General, and homologated by the Governor and Intendant; so that whatever sum or proportion of the four thousand livres they rated each citizen, he was compelled to pay by the Royal Court of Montreal."

Wars and rumours of wars were then circling through the air; the English colonies on the Atlantic Coast were contemplating the extinction of French power on this continent, and consequently "there was no example of refusal ever known. The tax was cheerfully paid." This more substantial quadrangle of defences—which, by the way, was never put to any practical use—and could not keep out Amherst in 1760 or Montgomery's "Provincials" in 1775, was "fifteen feet high with battlements; having six or seven gates, large and small," one of which was at the North-East side of Dalhousie Square, another at the foot of Jacques Cartier Place; another at the foot of St Sulpice Street, and still another at the Custom House Square—then a market place—the remaining three being on the outlets of the following streets: Port, Notre Dame (West) and St Lawrence. Its existence is perpetuated by Fortification Lane, on the line of which its North-Western face principally extended.

Removal of the Fortifications.

In the early part of the present century, the city having o'erleaped its former bounds, and the walls having become a decided nuisance, it was resolved to remove them. The Lower Canada House of Assembly, in 1801, consequently passed an Act appointing the Hon James McGill, the founder of McGill College; Hon John Richardson, and Jean Marie Mondelet, N.P., father of Mr Justice Mondelet, Commissioners, &c, to remove them. The walls had been erected at the joint expense of the Government and citizens. A similar partition attended the cost of their removal, the expense being equally divided between the Government and the citizens. When this work had been completed (anno 1817), the Commissioners proceeded to lay out a square and wider street on the Western terminus of the city; and, readily agreeing, decided to perpetuate the memory of their labours by conferring their name on the square, (the present Hay Market,) which was accordingly dubbed "Commissioners Square," and continued to be known as such until a few days before the Prince of Wales' arrival, when some of the Councillors very cleverly proposed to alter its name to Victoria Square *in commemoration* of said visit; the which was done, and strange to say, after all the talking, and monument erecting proposals, it is the only memorial of the Prince's visit to Montreal. The Fortification Removal Commissioners readily came to an agreement respecting the name of their square, but seem to have had a little "tiff" over the name of the new street. Before they widened it, it was called St Augustin Street. Mr McGill suggested that, in its new state, it should be called McGill Street, and entered it as such on the deed of homologation. Mr Richardson contended, on the contrary, that it should be called after him, and did likewise on the deed. Mr Mondelet also put in his claim, arguing with equal justice that it should be known as Mondelet Street, and in his turn also entered it as such. It is hard to tell which legal Paris decided the question between these three contestants, but the deed now in the *greffe* shows that Mr Richardson's and Mr Mondelet's names were erased, and Mr McGill's allowed to remain. It is difficult to say if any portion of the old French wall is still above ground. The water front of the Quebec Gate Barrack is supposed to be built upon a part of it, and is the only portion left, being with the old Barrack on Water Street, near the Military Hospital, the only vestige remaining of French military power in this city. The Government store houses of the *ancien regime* were in the same part of the town, East of the Bonsecours Church; and owing to the venality of Varin, "the Commissary of the Marine," and Martel, "the Storekeeper," two gentlemen who displayed great talent in cheating the French Government out of its stores, and charging for them twice over, early received the name of *La Friponne*, a name which still adheres to the lane on which they abutted.

Military Organization of the Province.

At this period, 1759, Montreal contained 4,000 inhabitants, Three Rivers 1,5 0, and Quebec 6,700, the total population of the colony being estimated at 90,000, 8,000 of whom were Indians. Nevertheless the military organization of the Province was so perfect that Montreal alone had a militia force of about 1,000 effective men. This was by virtue of the Feudal Law of Fiefs, which obliged every man in the colony—the Noblesse excepted—to enroll himself in the Militia, and provided for the appointment of a Captain in every Parish, who was responsible to Government for the drill and good order of his men.

"When the Government wanted the services of the Militia as soldiers, the Colonels of Militia, or the Town Majors, in consequence of a requisition from the Governor-General, sent orders to the several Captains of Militia in the Country Parishes, to furnish a certain number of Milit amen chosen by those officers, who ordered the drafts into town under an escort, commanded by an officer of Militia, who conducted them to the Town Major who furnished each Militiaman with a gun, a capot, a Canadian cloak, a breech clout, a cotton shirt, a cap, a pair of leggings, a pair of Indian shoes and a blanket after which, they were marched to the garrison for which they were destined. The Militia were generally reviewed once or twice a year to inspect their arms."

So far our chronicler. He omits to state what drill they were subjected to, but we gather from other sources that they acted as partisans or bush rangers, and the employment being congenial to the martial race, they readily came forward whenever the war drum sounded, and the French Carignan, Carillon, Languedoc, Bearne, Guienne, La Sarre, Berry and Royal Roussillon infantry regiments, then stationed in the colony, marched forward to the tune of *Malbrouk s'en va en guerre*. We learn from the same source, and quote the statement for the edification of the public of the present day—that the French Canadians, although only numbering from 80,000 to 90,000 souls,—Amherst's regiments being included in the previous enumeration of the population of the colony,—were so martial and well organized that they had 64 companies, or 7,976 men in the Government of Quebec, 19 companies, or 1,115 men in the Government of Three Rivers, and 87 companies, comprising 7,331 men in the Government of Montreal, "making the total effective Militia men at the reduction of the colony 20,433 men."

Military Administration.

The organization, too, was very simple, consisting in Three Rivers and Montreal of the following Staffs: a Governor, pay 3,000 livres; a Lieutenant du Roi, 2,000; and a Town Major, 1,200. The sum of 1,300 livres was also allowed, as appears by General Murray's report, for "pay of the garrison," but as no garrison existed, in latter years at least, these 1,500 livres "were perquisites to the several Governors," who generously allowed the Town Majors 100 livres and two barrels of powder "for signing the rolls" of these profitable men in buckram.

Titles and Pay of the Legal Authorities.

The legal gentlemen employed in the civil administration of the city were by no means so well paid as their military contemporaries, as the "Lieutenant-General Civil," or Sheriff, only received a yearly allowance of 450 livres, or £18 15s. stg. per annum, and the "Procureur du Roi," or King's Attorney, 250 livres, or £10 8s 4d. a year; scarcely enough to pay for the powdering of his ponderous wig whenever he had to appear before any of the eleven bigger wigs of the "Conseil Superieur," or General Court of the Colony. The titles of another class of functionaries, some of whom were quartered in the city for the behoof of the disorderly and evil subjects of "His Most Christian Majesty," will remind the reader of Olivier le Daim, Petit Jean, and some of the other characters so graphically described in "Quentin Durward." These were the "Prevot des Marechaux de France," salary 500 livres, and 10 livres per diem when travelling—an officer who was employed in tracing roads, and appears to have been a cross between a Police Magistrate and a Land Surveyor. An "Exempt" under him, who had the smaller salary of 300 livres, and "7 livres 10 sols travelling charges, when in the execution of his office," a species of detective, in fact, the only one in the district. Four "Archers," 175 livres each, and—what do you guess, reader—neither more nor less than another Petit Jean, "a Hangman," with the comparatively respectable sum of "300 livres" per annum. History does not state whether this distinguished "finisher" resided here. The probabilities are that he formed part and parcel of the Governor-General's retinue at Quebec, where, after the Conquest, a black man named Frank filled the important post, and was so "popular" and well liked that a person could argue himself unknown if he was not known by "Black Frank," for the truth of which, see that pleasant, chatty book by Philibert de Gaspe, the "Canadians of Old."

Customs Duties, &c., in the Old Days.

Small as were the greater part of these salaries, they seem to have been sufficient, combined with their other means, as provisions were comparatively cheap, and no luxuries such as tea, sugar, &c., were usually imported. Wine only paid a duty of 10s. per hhd.; rum, £1; bottled wine, 1d per bottle, and Eau de Vie, 5d per gal., the duty from these sources producing £8,018 2s 3d in 1757, the revenue of the Government from all sources only amounting to £13,-964 12s 10½d. A drawback again from which of £523 was allowed to the Governors for liquors imported by them. All these duties were collected at Quebec as Montreal was not constituted a Port of Entry until 1832. This pleasant state of things, cheapness of provisions, &c., did not, however, last long, and it is surprising how the functionaries of the *ancien regime* managed to exist and get along towards the close of the first half of the eighteenth century, at which period, by the way, 1752, the export of the cereals of the country began, two vessels sailing from Quebec in that year with wheat to Marseilles, which "was found merchantable."

High Prices of Provisions in the 17th Century.

The brave, long-winded, enduring and frugal inhabitants, "constantly employed in parties against the English Colonies, had not time to cultivate their lands, and though the scarcity of grain had long been made known to the Government of the country, yet the creatures and friends of Intendant Bigot were allowed to ship off vast quantities of wheat to the West Indies to the manifest injury of the people of the colony;" so much so that wheaten bread was a rarity, and they had to subsist on oats and barley. This proved to be the case for some time after the conquest, as may be seen by the Proclamation issued in January, 1760, "By His Excellency James Murray, Esquire, Brigadier-General, &c., &c, of all His Majesty's Forces in the River St. Laurence," &c., &c., who found it necessary to fix the prices of provisions at the following rates, to license all "British Bakers and Butchers," and order that a departure from them should entail a penalty of five pounds, and imprisonment if the offence was repeated:—Bread, per lb: white, 5d; middling sort, 4d; brown, 3d. Butcher's meat; beef, 5d; mutton, 10d; veal, 6d; pork, 4d." Prices had been much higher before the proclamation of this order, and it is a wonder how the French officials managed to make both ends meet. Monsieur Bigot's "card money" factory was then in full blast, and as he managed in three years alone, 1757-9, to issue Letters of Exchange on the French Treasury to the amount of 60,000,000 livres, which were duly honored, it is clear that they could well afford to pay more than 5d for white bread and 10d for mutton.

Trade of the City.

The custom returns of the last year of the past century, show that the trade of the colony was trifling, and that it centred at Quebec. A few sail boats kept up the communication between the two towns, and were of so light a draft that they could easily moor alongside the river bank and load from it. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons could not ascend to Montreal, and its foreign trade was carried on by small brigs and barques, many of which were built in shipyards at the foot of the current. This being the case, a glance at the pioneers of a new order of things,—at the commencement of a work which materially assisted to place Montreal in the proud position she now occupies as one of the great centres of communication on the Northern continent, will prove probably interesting. The *Quebec Mercury* of the 6th November, 1809, thus describes the first of these—a vessel built by the Honorable John Molson, in this city:—

"On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock arrived here, from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat

'Accommodation,' with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbour. She is continually crowded with visitants. She left Montreal on Wednesday, at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty-six hours; thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers in twenty four hours. She has, at present, berths for twenty passengers; which, next year, will be considerably augmented. No wind or tide can stop her. She has 75 feet keel, and 85 feet on deck. The price for a passage up is nine dollars, and eight dollars down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great advantage attending a vessel so constructed is, that a passage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty, in point of time; which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sail, only. The steamboat receives her impulse from an open double spoked, perpendicular wheel, on each side without any circular band or rim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a square board, which enters the water, and by the rotary motion of the wheel acts like a paddle. The wheels are put and kept in motion by steam, operating within the vessel. A mast is to be fixed in her, for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is favorable, which will occasionally accelerate her head-way."

Another steamer called the *Swiftsure* was built in 1813, and seems to have been quite a palace compared with the *Accommodation*. She had a "ladies' cabin, containing eight berths or couches for reposing;" a gentlemen's cabin," calculated to lodge forty-four persons with convenience, decorated with pilasters, medallions, cornices, curtains, &c., and was 130 feet keel by 24 feet beam. The first passage to Quebec was made in "only 22 hours and a half, notwithstanding the wind was easterly and blowing strong." A few years before the advent of these leviathanson this continent—these vessels that could defy "wind and tide"—the mail communications of the Province were almost as primitive as those of the Mother Country in the seventeenth century. In the winter of 1792, there was only a fortnightly mail between Montreal and the United States, a monthly mail with England, and a fortnightly mail with the "Upper Countries." In the winter of 1797, a great step was taken,—the mail to Burlington was despatched once a week, and the mail to England every fortnight.

ERSKINE CHURCH.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

ERSKINE CHURCH.

The large church which has been erected this summer on the corner of St. Catherine and Peel Streets, is for the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, who, being nearly all residents of the West end of the city, found it necessary to part with their present building, and erect a new one in a more central locality. The foundation was built in the autumn of last year; the works were re-commenced early the following spring, and being pushed on with vigour, the walls were built and tower erected, and enclosed by the roofs and spires, in good time this autumn. The finishing of the interior will be proceeded with this winter, so as to enable the congregation to hold Divine Service there in May next.

The building is 134 feet by 82 over projections, 90 feet in height from ground to apex of roof, 50 clear height inside. Tower 22 feet square, 120 feet in height, and total height of tower and spire 185 feet. It is calculated that the building will afford comfortable sitting accommodation for 1,200 people.

The style of the church is of the 2nd, or so-called Geometrical period of English Gothic. The walls are built of strong, rubble masonry, faced externally with narrow courses of dark blue limestone, with hammer-dressed rough surface. The windows are pointed throughout with tracery in the heads, and cut-stone jambs and arches. The buttresses have cut-stone quoins and set offs. The doorways, of which there are five, have cut-stone jambs and arches, the principal entrance having columned jambs and a richly moulded arch. A spacious lobby extends across the whole front, with doorways leading to church and galleries. In the interior the pews are made curved, radiating from the pulpit. The galleries occupy three sides of the church, and are approached by four staircases, one being at either end. The pulpit is in an arched and groined recess at the end, with stained glass windows, platform &c, and will have communication with the minister's vestry, and library, at the back of the recess. The basement is 14 feet clear height, and is of the whole size of the building, forming school room, vestries, &c. The architect is Mr. C. P. Thomas. The contractors are:—For masons' work, Wilson & McFarlane; carpenters' work, McDonald & Holmes; plasterers' work, Phillips & Wand; metal work, G. W. Reed; painting, H. Millen; glazing, J. C. Spence; heating, W. Nicholson.

The congregation of this church organized itself into a religious association in or about the first quarter of the present century, and was constituted at the instance of several Scottish Emigrants connected with the Secession Church of Scotland, who, "when writing to their friends at home, complained of the religious destitution in which they felt themselves here," and ultimately induced the United Associate Synod to send out several ministers. One of these gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, arrived here in 1832 and proceeded to form the first Secession Church. The great cholera of that year, however set in, and one of its first and most regretted victims was Mr. Robertson. In the following year the Rev. Messrs. Murray and Taylor were sent out, and directed to complete the good work which Mr. Robertson had begun. The congregation then met in Mr. Bruce's school room, in McGill Street, but this, owing to the impulse the congreation now received, soon proved too small, and the temporary use of the American Presbyterian Church, then fully completed, was requested, and freely and gratuitously granted at such hours as it was not needed by its own congregation. In the meantime the foundations of the building on Lagauchetiere Street, now about to be vacated for the more commodious building, depicted in the above engraving, were laid, and the building was rapidly advancing, when the cholera again set in, and the work had to be abandoned. The first story had then been erected. This was now hastily covered in, and nearly fifteen years elapsed ere the edifice was finally completed in accordance with the original design; the Reverend Wm. Taylor, the present learned and venerable incumbent, being installed as its first pastor. The church then, in 1834-5, consisted of 200 members, and supported a Sabbath School in connection therewith, which was largely attended, and taught by sixteen or seventeen members of the congregation. The church has since largely increased in numbers and wealth, and is among the most influential in the city. The old building alluded to is a striking example of the truth of Bishop Berkely's older proverb, that "Westward the star of Empire wends its way." Although in the heart almost of the city, the time is not far distant when it was looked upon as "very unfavorable," on account of its distance from the city." The Pres de Ville market then stood on the site of the ground presently occupied by the Christian Brothers; and Craig Street was an open ditch, crossed here and there by wooden bridges.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH

This building, situated on St. Catherine Street (West), is a good example of early English architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, organ chamber, vestry, tower and spire. The nave is 84 feet by 45 feet, spanned by an open timbered roof rising to the height of 45 feet, the principals of which spring from polished stone corbels. The chancel is 30 feet deep by 20 feet wide, and of proportionate height, the ceiling being "waggon headed" in shape, and decorated with gold stars on a blue ground.

The tower is on the West side of the church, distinct from the main building, but connected with it by a corridor, which, with the lower story of the tower, forms the principal entrance. The spire rises to a height of 130 feet. The chancel window consists of five compartments in width, and is finished with a rich traceried head—in the centre opening is a full-length figure of the Saviour in stained glass; the rest of the window being filled with glass of a geometrical design. Two of the side windows, and the centre lancet windows in the South gable, are also stained glass, illustrative of Scriptural subjects.

The tower and spire are the gift of Mr and Mrs Charles Phillips, as a memorial of a deceased brother. In the lower story are three stained glass windows commemorative of the object, and also illustrating Scripture subjects.

The material used for the building is Montreal stone; the roof being covered with slate from the Melbourne quarries. The church possesses a very fine organ, and we understand that a peal of bells is shortly to be placed in the tower. The seats, which are open, afford accommodation for 550 sittings. The architects are Messrs Lawford and Nelson.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

TRINITY CHURCH, VIGER SQUARE.

This noble edifice, of which we give an interior view, was opened for Divine Worship in September last. The building is in the early English style of Gothic architecture, and consists of nave and aisles, chancel, tower, and spire. The lower story of the tower, which is the only portion of it at present finished, forms the principal entrance porch; and there are, in addition, two side entrances, giving access to both basement and galleries. The length of the church inside is 114 feet and the width 65 feet. The chancel, which is in the form of an apse, is 36 feet wide by 23 feet deep. The nave is 4[illegible] feet wide, and has a groined ceiling, risingto a height of 32 ft. The molded ribs dividing the groins, spring from corbels between the nav[illegible] arches—the corbels consisting of small shafts, with foliated caps and bases. The piers of the nave are formed by clustered shafts, and the moldings of the arches are bold, and well undercut. The aisles, in which the galleries are placed, are each 12 feet 6 inches wide, and have panelled plaster ceilings, with the roof timbers exposed. The front of the gallery is made to project between the nave piers in such a way as to form an agreeable variation to the usually stiff and formal outline of this feature. The body of the church is lighted by 12 windows of three lights, each with traceried heads. There are clerestory windows over these formed in the roof. The chancel is lighted with five two-light windows, also with traceried heads. The ceiling is groined, and the ribs springing from long and slender shafts in the angles of the apse. Under the windows there is a uredos, consisting of an arcade of small, crisp-headed arches and columns.

The side windows are glazed with quarried lights, with a stained glass margin round the different compartments. The clerestory windows are filled with stained glass of varied design. The chancel windows, of which there is only one at present completed, are to be fitted with rich stained glass. The one finished is a memorial to the Rev Mr Willoughby, a former Incumbent of the church.

The pulpit, reading desk and lectern, are rich and appropriate in design, the carving being particularly well executed. The pews are all open, and afford accommodation for 1,300 sittings.

Under the church is a large and well-lighted basement, 14 feet high, divided into Sunday and day school, library, class-rooms, &c.

In rear of, and attached to the church, is a building now almost completed, containing sexton's house, vestry, poor-relieving room, and steam apparatus for heating the church.

The completion of the tower and spire—the gift of William Molson, Esq.,—is already under contract, and will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. The spire will rise to a height of 218 feet.

The church is built of native limestone. The body of the work being of natural face-coursed ashlar. The weatherings, groined and molded work are finely chiselled. The roof is covered with slate from the Eastern Townships, laid in ornamental bands.—The spire will be framed of wood, and covered with galvanized iron.

The contractors for the stone work are Bourgoin & Bruneau; for the wood work, Edward Maxwell; plastering, Phillips & Wand; painting, H. Millen; stained glass, J. C. Spence; heating, lighting and ventilation, O. Garth; clerk of the work, T. Parkinson. The building has been designed by, and carried out, under the able superintendence of Messrs. Lawford & Nelson, architects.

Trinity Church, St. Paul Street, Montreal, formerly occupied by the congregation of Trinity Church, Viger Square, was built by the late Major Plenderleith Christie, who, by deed of donation, transferred it to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, reserving the presentation to his heirs, represented by Trustees, the first of whom were Colonel Wilgress, the late Jeffry Hale, and W. McGinnis, Esq. It was opened for Divine Service in 1840, under the incumbency of the Rev. Mark Willoughby, who had charge of it until his death by ship fever in 1847. He was succeeded in 1848 by the Rev. A. Digby Campbell, M. A., on whose resignation, in 1858, the present incumbent, the Rev. Charles Bancroft, D.D., Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, was appointed, (lately the Rev. Horatio Grey was appointed assistant.)

The building was capable of seating about 750 persons; until 1859 it was filled by a most respectable and influential congregation. About that time the Protestant population of Montreal gradually began to move Westward, and ere long it was considered, owing to that cause, and the proximity of the church to the Bonsecours market, advisable to dispose of it and build another in a more desirable locality. This was finally decided upon in 1860, when the church in Gosford Street, which had been occupied by the Christ Church congregation after the burning of the old Cathedral, until the erection of their handsome edifice in St. Catherine Street was purchased. This church accommodated about the same number as the old one in St. Paul Street. It was soon found to be too small for the increased, and continually increasing congregation, and was only purchased for temporary occupation, while plans for building a large and more suitable church were being considered, matured and carried into execution. The committee, selected by the congregation, to whom they intrusted this very important work, appear to have acted with deliberation and judgment in the selection of a site, as well as in the style and general plan of the church. The situation chosen is commanding—fronting on St. Denis Street, while nearly the whole side of the church is open to Viger Square.

Since the opening of the church on the 17th of September last, the congregation has been steadily increasing; already about fifty families have taken pews in addition to those who were pew holders in the old church. The building is capable of seating about 1,400. The pews are

rented at so much each sitting, varying, according to situation, from $7 down to $2½ each per annum. These rates are exceedingly moderate, particularly as they are not subject to purchase money.

The Sunday school attached to the church already numbers nearly 400, and there is a day school of about 90, half of whom receive gratuitous instruction.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The American Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets, is a massive, plain building, the architecture employed being of a very varied character. It is an exact copy of Park Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N, Y.

The spire, at the corner of the two streets, rises with a graceful form to the height of 200 feet from the ground. The auditorium is nearly square on the plan. All the pews are curved, so that sitters will face the preacher without the inconvenience of turning partially around.

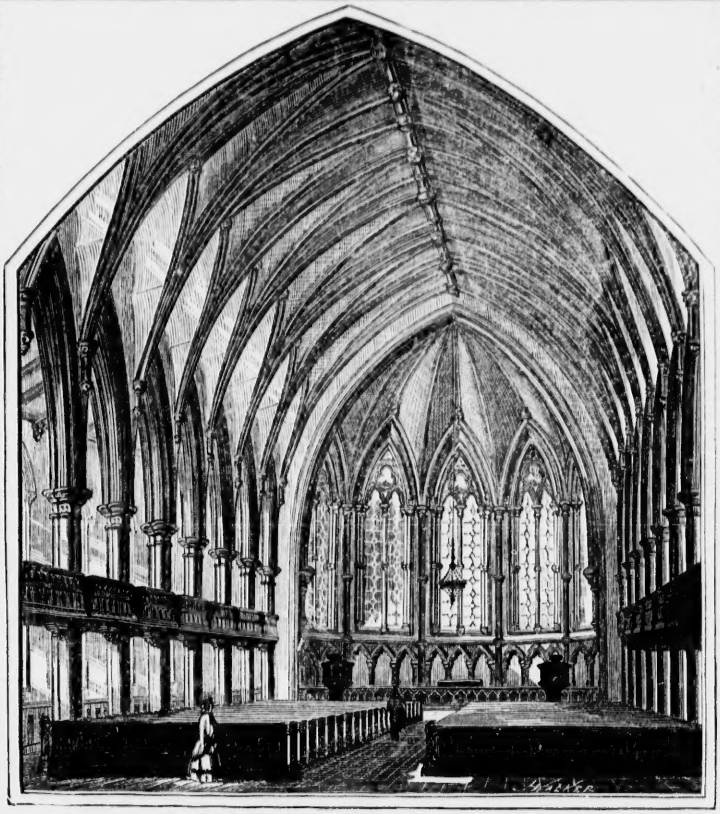
The front of the galleries form a figure resembling an ellipse; at one end (that furthest from Dorchester Street) is placed the pulpit, and immediately behind is the organ and choir.

The church will comfortably seat over 1,200 persons.

The lecture and school rooms are in rear of the church, and are each capable of accommodating 200 persons. The ceiling of the church and walls are to be painted in fresco; and the windows are filled with stained glass.

The cost, exclusive of the ground, is about fifty thousand dollars.

The contractors for the masons' work are Messrs. Payette & Perrault; for the carpenters' work, George Roberts; plastering, Phillips & Wand; painting, A. Craig; roofing and heating, Prowse & McFarlane. The whole carried out under the superintendance of Alex. C. Hutchison, architect.



INTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

It appears from Bosworth's "Hochelaga Depicta" that the American Presbyterian Congregation in this city was organised in December, 1822, and that the persons who then established it were originally members of the St Andrew's Congregation, then in possession of the old church of that name in St. Peter Street. "Feeling themselves aggrieved by certain measures there pursued, they seceded, and formed themselves into a body with a name significant of their national origin." Bosworth then goes on to say, that for a long time the new congregation was destitute of any house for public worship, and, after considerable delay, purchased the piece of ground on the corner of Great St James Street and the Haymarket, now occupied by Mr. Harrison Stephen's new store, and immediately proceeded to erect a suitable building, the corner stone of which was laid in June, 1825 The building thus erected was occupied in the winter of 1826, "although then in a very unfinished state," and two or three years seems to have elapsed before it was thoroughly completed. Its first pastor was the Rev. Joseph S Christmas, a young gentleman of great piety and talent, who assumed pastoral control in August, 1824, at the early age of 21 years, and ministered until 1828, when he was compelled by the state of his health to resign his charge. The Rev. Mr Bonar, the present Pastor, paid the following beautiful and eloquent tribute to his memory, in the memorial sermon delivered in the old church on the 30th April, 1835, the day on which the congregation finally left it:—

"Mr. Christmas, although only in his twenty-first year, was in every respect a truly remarkable man, and exerted an influence upon this church and upon the spiritual interests of the city, greater, perhaps, than any other man He possessed a delicate organization, as shown in the beauty of his complexion and graces of his person, so that his very appearance interested those with whom he met. Graceful, genial and sprightly, with a love for natural scenery and a passion for poetry and drawing, he had an understanding that was penetrating, clear and sound, and a memory remarkable for its retentiveness. Besides this his piety was deep and ardent, his knowledge extensive and varied, his devotion to his work unflagging, his fearless fidelity and plainness of speech, such, that according to Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit persons some times left the church in Montreal, threatening to shoot him. Yet along with this he had a heart keenly sensitive and quick to sympathize with any form of suffering. He was admirably adapted to the peculiar wants of the congregation and of the city, as well as quick to improve opportunities, and to turn even apparent disadvantages to profit. He needed all these qualifications for his work. Not only piety, but morals, were at a low state in the community when he entered upon his ministry His own congregation was heterogenous, composed of persons from various parts of the United States, as also from Scotland, England and Ireland,—few of them making any profession of godliness. Yet his clear and chaste sermons, like his prayers, fully written out and committed to memory, gracefully delivered, though calmly and without the slightest marks of emotion or passion, secured the attention of all. He also effectively employed the public press to arouse the community and call its attention to questions of religion and morality. The consequence was a work of grace more thorough and permanent in its results than any other which has yet been enjoyed in this city. The Church which had only thirty members when he began his ministry, he left after four years with 171 names on its roll. Although Mr. Christmas' grand object was the conversion of men, he was zealous in the support of morality. Perceiving that the drinking customs of society with their consequent intemperance formed the great fountain of immorality, and the chief hindrance of the Gospel, he attacked them with a fearlessness and a vigor which overcame all opposition. On the evening of June 9th, 1828, he organized the first Temperance Society formed in Canada, with 30 members—he heading the list, and winning the others more by his examble than by his eloquence. The influence of Mr. Christmas shaped the destiny of this church, and has been a living power in this city ever since. The few remaining, who were old enough to know and appreciate him, still entertain towards his memory a respect and affection such as no succeeding Pastor has been able to win. Mr. Christmas was constrained to request a dimission on account of failing health. The Society at first refused to accede to this request, and only yielded when no reasonable hopes of his recovery while Pastor could be entertained. He died two years afterwards, when just entering upon the pastorate of one of the large churches of New York His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Spring."

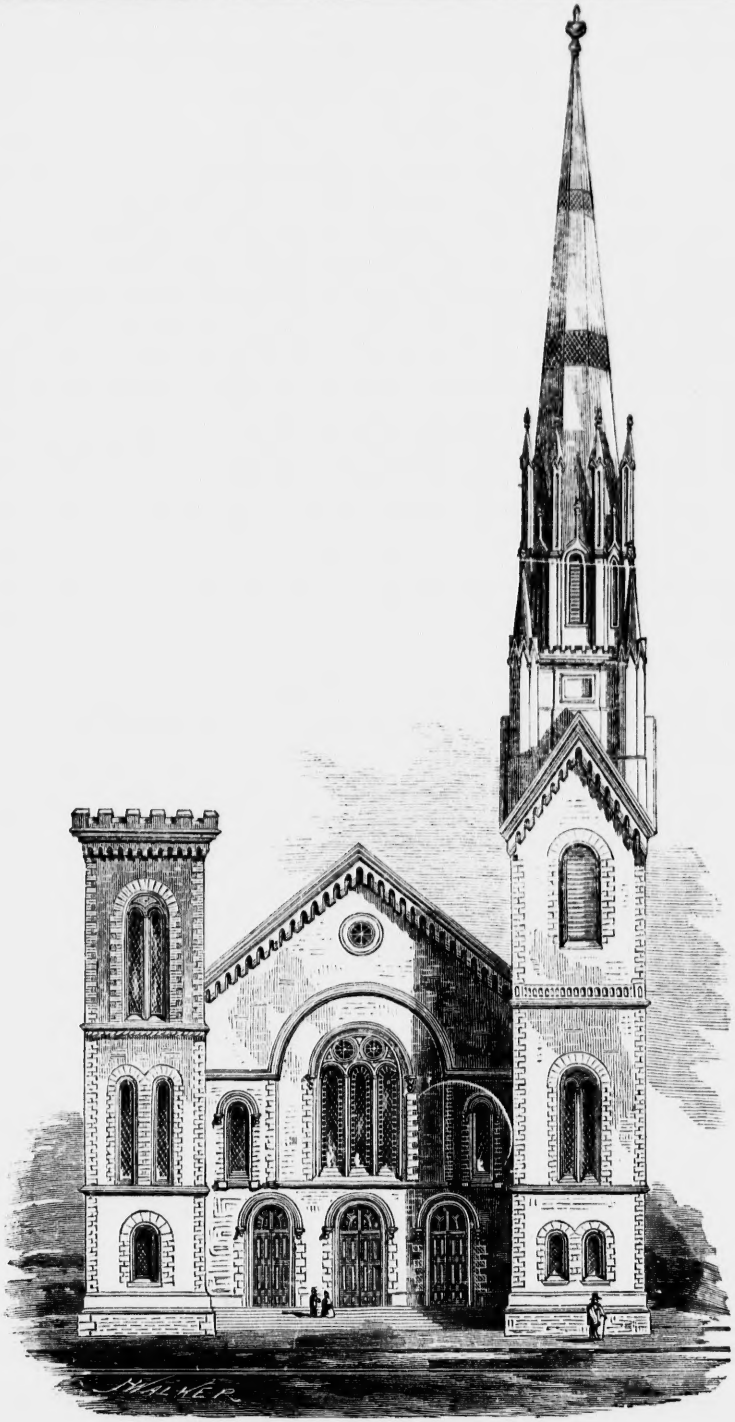
He was succeeded, after an interval of more than a year, by the Rev. G. W. Perkins, who was installed in May, 1830, and remained in charge until the 31st June, 1839, when ill health forced him to tender his resignation, and he proceeded to the Western States. The Rev. Caleb Strong succeeded Mr. Perkins in the fall of the same year, dying in January, 1843, at the early age of 31 years. The Rev. John McLeod was installed as the fourth Pastor of the congregation on the 7th of November, 1847, and after a ministration of ten years, was dismissed at his own request, in order to enter on another spher of labor. The present popular and amiable Pastor, Rev. James B. Bonar, was installed on the 5th of July, 1859.

The members of this congregation have ever been remarkable for their liberality, and, at one time, when the educational wants of the community were sadly neglected, sustained a free school in connection with the church at a heavy annual expense. The building at the corner of Great St. James Street, proving inadequate for the rapidly increasing congregation, it was determined several years ago to remove to a larger and more commodious building. The present site on Dorchester Street was accordingly purchased, and the old building sold at public auction, when it brought upwards of $30 500, Mr. Harrison Stephens being the purchaser. Bosworth gives the following explanation of the causes which led to the secession of the American Presbyterian Congregation from St. Andrew's Church.

"The Society" [St. Andrews Church], he says, "was formed in the year 1804, and assembled for worship in a large private room, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Easton, from Harvie, Roxburgshire, who continued in that office until 1824, when he resigned his charge in consequence of the increasing infirmities of age and ill health: his declining days were made comfortable by a liberal allowance from the church. Both Mr. Easton and the original congregation belonged to the Burgher Secession in Scotland, and considered themselves to be in connection with the Associate Reformed Synod in that country; but this connection not being formally acknowledged by the Synod, on the proposed resignation of Mr. Easton, the congregation resolved to procure a minister of the Church of Scotland, 'and none else.' The Rev. John Burns, M.A., succeeded Mr. Easton, and the congregation from that time became connected with the Established Church of Scotland. Some of the members not being satisfied with this change, withdrew, and built a separate place of worship, known as the American Presbyterian Church." The Rev. Mr. Burns continued Minister of St. Andrews until 1826, when on leaving for Scotland he was succeeded by the Rev, Dr. Mathieson, the present venerable and esteemed incumbent of St. Andrews.

The memorial sermon already alluded to, thus speaks of the founders of the American Presbyterian Society in this city, immediately after the Secession of the congregation from St. Andrews:—

"A paper was circulated to see how much could be obtained for the support of a separate organization. The first meeting of the subscribers was held on Dec. 24th, 1822, when sixty-six persons were present, of whom only three remain to this day: At this meeting the Secretary, Mr. Jacob Bigelow, reported that about one hundred persons had already subscribed upwards of £340 for each of two years. It cannot now be ascertained who was the active originators of this movement But, at this meeting Mr. Jacob DeWitt was chosen chairman, and Mr. Jacob Bigelow, Secretary. Messrs. Wm. Moore, Samuel Hedge,

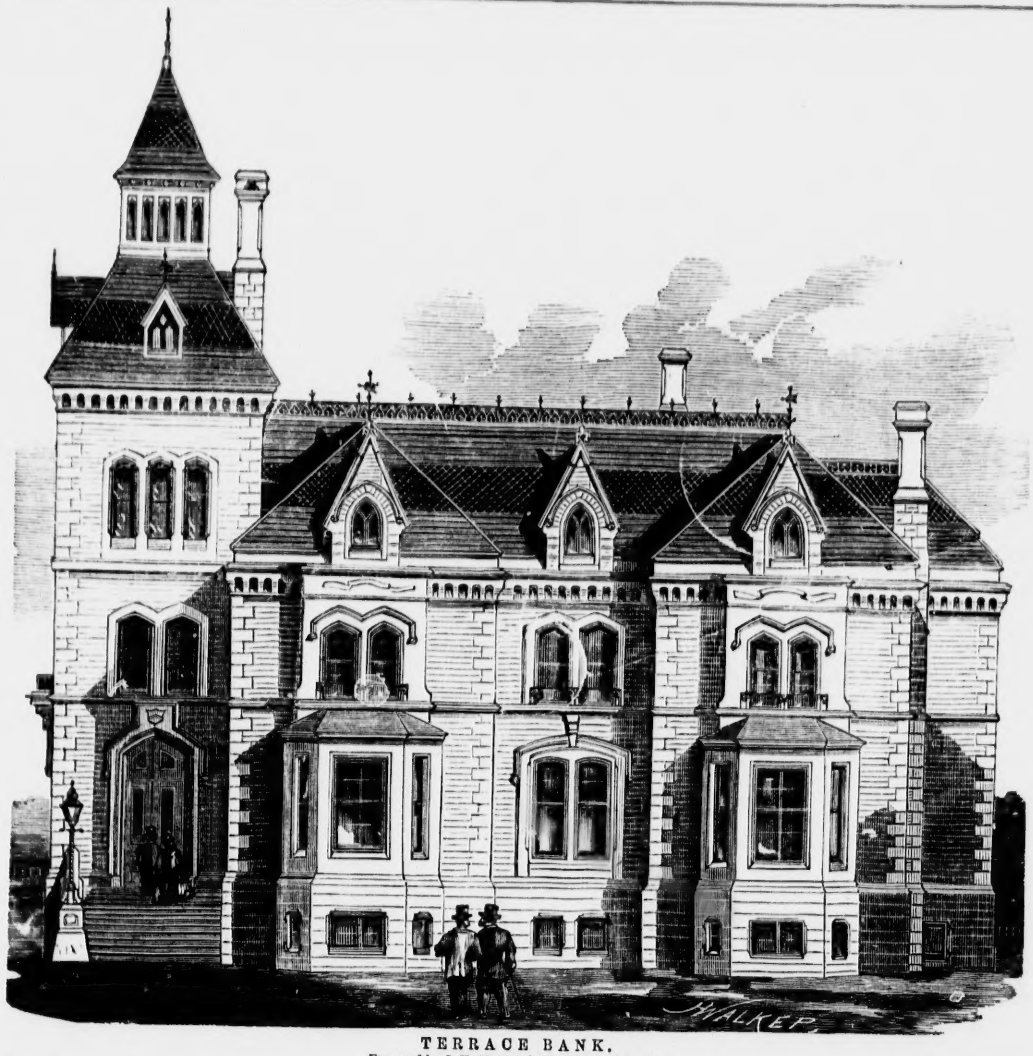


AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

and Isaac Hitchcock delivered addresses giving cogent reasons for the formation of a new religious society, and urging unanimity among the subscribers. Messrs. Seaver and Forbes also took an active part in this meeting, so that it seems probable those were the men who originated the American Presbyterian Society, as they were also the Committee then elected for the ensuing year."

The friends of the new enterprize seem to have possessed much zeal and unanimity, although only five or six seem to have been professing Chris-



TERRACE BANK.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

tians. There were already four churches for the accommodation of the Protestants in the community. The promoters could not obtain a legal right to hold property or to enter into contracts, nor could their pastor be legally qualified to perform the highest and tenderest offices of the pastorate, an inherent right which was not obtained until July 1832. There was no rich man either in the congregation, most of whom, nevertheless, were in comfortable circumstances. For three years they had no church home; the first year they leased the Wesleyan Chapel, the second and third years the St. Peter Street Church, when they again returned for a few months to the Wesleyan Chapel. Further difficulties arose when they sought to obtain a Pastor, "so that everything seemed to conspire against them." They, however, seem to have persevered with a devotion, a unanimity, and a self-denial that were praiseworthy, and won for them at last the coveted success. Yet annually, year by year, up to within ten or twelve years, the leading men, in addition to their personal subscriptions, had annually to make up a deficit in the income of the Society. The consequences were delay and a debt, which was not removed until a comparatively recent period. As soon as the Society was formed, the Reverend Joseph Sandford, whom they highly esteemed, received a call, which, very much to their regret, he declined to accept, and again refused when a second time called upon. The Society ultimately gave a unanimous call to the Rev. Joseph S. Christmas, whose age hitherto seems to have been an impediment, and after preaching three sermons, he was finally installed.

The following is a list of the present Ruling Elders:—Hiram Seymour, E. C. Tuttle, Geo. Hagar, H. A. Nelson, B. Lyman, E F. Ames, George Childs, D. P. Janes, John McLennan, Geo. W. Reed.

The present Trustees are E. Atwater, George Brush, N. B Corse, C. Fitts, E. K. Greene, Geo. Hagar, B. Lyman, H. A. Nelson and M. H. Seymour.

"TERRACE BANK,"

The Residence of John Redpath, Esq

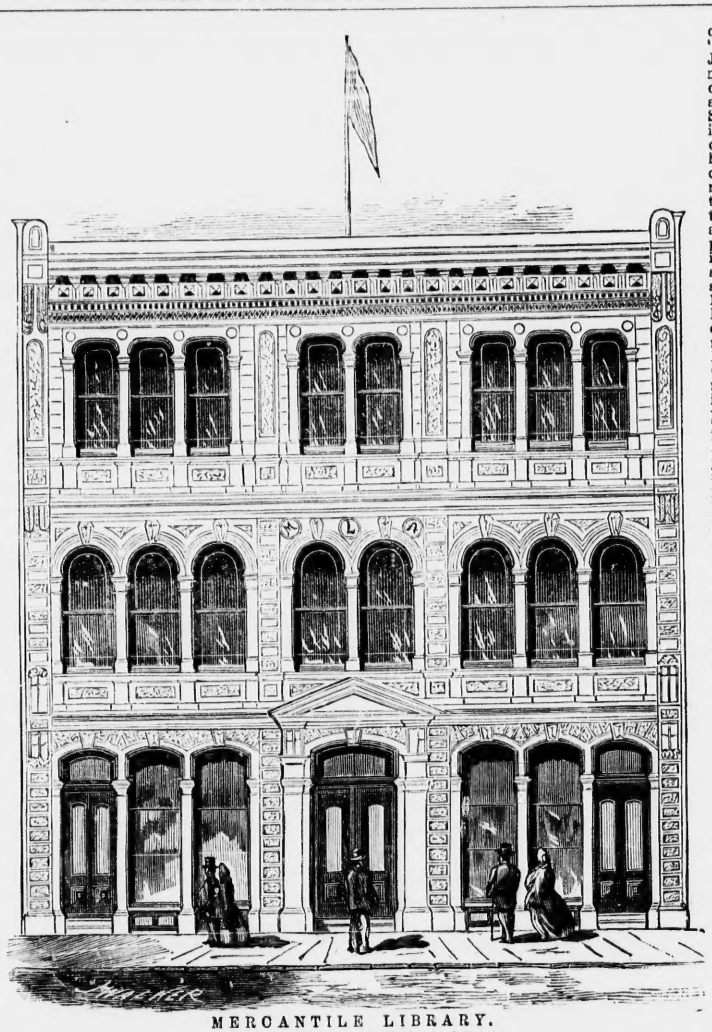
This handsome mansion, the residence of one of our most public spirited and liberal citizens, occupies one of the finest situations on the town side of our beautiful mountain. From its size, and the style of its architecture, which is "domestic Gothic" carried out in its integrity, it forms one of the most conspicuous private edifices in the neighbourhood of Montreal. The frontage towards the town or west side is 80 feet exclusive of a small wing; by a depth of 57 feet exclusive of the bay windows which latter give a pleasing outline to the façade. Judging from the exterior of the building, we should imagine the rooms must be lofty, and that the total height above the level of the spacious terrace and carriage drive, must be upwards of 40 feet to the cornice of the main portion of the house, while the lofty entrance tower is upwards of 80 feet in height. The stone used in the body of the work is rock-faced limestone in narrow courses; the bay windows, quoins, architraves, balconies, dormer windows, &c., are of the finest description of Ohio sandstone, molded and dressed. The roofs which are high pitched and surmounted by ornamental iron crestings, are of Canada slate in bands of different patterns.

The whole of the buildings, as well as the spacious and well appointed stables, coach-houses, &c., have been carried out from designs furnished by Mr. Hopkins, the Architect. No expense appears to have been spared by the wealthy proprietor to make the whole one of the most substantial as well as one of the finest residences on the Island.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.

The new and elegant house of the Mercantile Library Association is a fine building, and the first, we trust, of a series of first-class edifices on what should be one of the leading streets of the city. The base of the Association's building is

of limestone, from which springs a handsomely decorated front of Ohio sandstone, 58 feet high and 54 feet wide, divided into three storys of various designs, as to window openings and other details; the style being Italian, and applied with very good effect to street architecture. The general plan of the building is that of an H, and consists of two main portions connected by a spacious hall going half way through the structure, and from a wide staircase on one side of the latter, access is given to the various rooms on each story. The entrance to this hall is in the centre of the façade, and 13 feet in width. On each side of the hall is a handsome shop, having good cellar accommodation; and in the rear portion of the building, on the ground floor, are three large rooms, consisting of a board room and two class rooms, the whole of which can be thrown into a fair sized lecture room, or place for holding meetings. Facing the staircase, in the centre of the building, is another fine room, well adapted for classes or offices. The height of this story is 14 feet 6 inches clear. On the first floor, fronting on St. Bonaventure Street, is the reading room, 50 feet long, 40 feet wide and 17 feet high, with an entrance from the front hall or landing. The library is immediately in rear of this fine room, and is 48 feet long by 28 in width. Between these two rooms, and separated from them by glazed partitions, is the librarian's office, so disposed that he has entire supervision over the whole flat.—The second, or upper story is laid out as a lecture room, and is of the same size and proportions as the reading room; while in the rear, over the library, is another, large and well proportioned and lighted, intended for a museum or a picture gallery. During the day time this room is lit up by a sky-light, and at night by gas burners, so arranged that an equal and good light falls upon the pictures or articles exhibited. The main staircase terminates on this level, and opposite to it, between the lecture room and the picture gallery, is a smaller room suitable for offices in connection with the gallery, or for quiet, studious, reading. This upper story is 17 feet high, and as well as the lower, handsomely laid out and finished. Lavatories and other conveniences are provided in the lofty and airy basement. The entire building is heated by steam. Architect, J. W. Hopkins.



MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

JESUITS' CHURCH.

Some idea of this magnificent edifice, at least in its proportions, if not in its artistic decorations, may be found in the following slight sketch:—The church is 194 feet long, by a mean breadth of 96 feet, thus distributed: 1st, an interior vestibule of 17 feet, surmounted by a first gallery for the people, and a second for the organ; 2nd, from the foot of the church proper to the commencement of the grand nave of the transept, 85 feet, divided into five arches of 17 feet each; 3rd, from the transept to the balustrade of the choir, 40 feet; 4th, from the balustrade to the end of the sanctuary, 52 feet. Of the breadth, 40 feet is occupied by the principal nave; on each side, 15 feet for the side aisles; 13 feet for side chapels; the transept is 144 feet from one extremity of the grand transverse nave to the other, and 120 feet in the side aisles. The two grand naves are 75 feet from floor to roof, and the side aisles 32 feet. The style is the later Greek, the interior columns, capitals, &c., being composite. The whole building throughout is beautifully decorated. We believe we are right in saying that the painting of this church is a poem, the key of which we must look for in its unity, the source of all true beauty. There is here for the eyes a mute but eloquent poetry, a permanent sermon. In chronological order, the first mystery is the nativity of the Saviour. In the transepts we find two episodes which appear to have allusion, the one to education the other to Apostolic life. At one side, above the chapel of St. Ignace, is a representation of our Saviour blessing the children presented to him by their mothers; in the second medallion is the infant Jesus among the Doctors. Above the chapel of St. François Xavier is the touching scene of the resurrection of Lazarus. A number of other characteristic paintings fill up the other panels. Under the roof over the sanctuary is the representation of the four and twenty elders before the Throne of God and the Lamb. The other illustrations will be of a similar character. The tone is warm, yet subdued, and the colours used are suitable to the grave character of a building used for divine service.

A brief description of the establishment of "the Company of Jesus" in Montreal may be of interest in connection with the above fine edifice—the St. Peter's of the Order in this Province; especially as their early history is intimately connected with the annals of the city, and they seem to have been the first to predict the advantages of its site, prophetically foreseeing its future wealth and importance. Their arrival dates from 1626, the year in which Father Brebeuf landed at Hochelaga on his noble mission to the Hurons of the Upper Country, and first noted the eligibility of its situation and its capabilities. Ten years later he again visited the forest-covered island, and again recognized its importance. Father Le Jeune, who was then established as a Missionary at Metaberouste, now the town of Three Rivers, came up the river to verify Father Brebeuf's observations, and was so impressed with their force that he communicated them to the Hundred Associates—a trading company chartered by the French Government; calling their attention to the puny Indian encampment as a site, "*qui sera peut etre un jour une grande ville.*" His representations had their due effect.—The Governor of the nascent colony, Mons. Montmagny, came up from Quebec to inspect it, and five years after, owing to his representations, M. de Maisonneuve, one of the Hundred Associates, as also the founder of the city, and the first Governor of the island, sailed from France with three or four families, and proceeded to settle it. He came up by water, and on the 17th May, 1642,—a memorable day in the annals of the city,—the Superior of the Company of Jesus in Canada, the Rev. Father Barthelemy Vimont consecrated the site selected and offered the first mass celebrated west of Three Rivers and Quebec. At the close of the mass a "hastily constructed chapel" was dedicated and in this the host was deposited. Some writers, Bouchette among others, say this ceremony took place on the site of "the Indian-village of Hochelaga." But this is open to question. The ceremony seems to have taken place at Pointe a Calliere, and the first building, "the hastily constructed chapel" alluded to, was erected on the same site, the one now occupied by the Royal Insurance Company's building. A more formal consecration of the ground took place on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, at which many French and Indians were present, and nothing was omitted by the pious founders "to give the natives a lofty idea of the Christian religion." Tradition says that after the ceremony M. de Maisonneuve ascended the mountain accompanied by "two old Indians," who told him that they belonged to the nation which had formerly occupied the beautiful country he then beheld. The poor old Sachems then pathetically said, wincing with grief, but endeavouring with all the stoicism of the Indian and the warrior to maintain a stubborn composure. "We were a numerous people and all the hills which you see to the east and to the south (the country between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence) were peopled by us. The

Hurons drove from thence our ancestors, some of whom took refuge with the Abenaquis, some with the Iroquois, and some remained with their conquerors." What would the "two old Indians" say now if they could rise from their plough-furrowed graves and behold the white-faced hordes who have in turn overrun their hunting grounds and trodden down the Huron and the Abenaquis, the Ottawa and the Iroquois, involving all in extermination and a common fate? Father Brebeuf appears to have visited the infant settlement several times after its establishment and was finally burnt at the stake by the Iroquois—a death which he endured with all the meekness and heroism of the Apostle and the Martyr. His death took place on the 16th of March, 1649, by which time the Jesuits were firmly established in the settlement, and although constantly on missions to the Heathen Tribes on the borders of the great Lakes had already founded several institutions and acted as pastors to the community, a cure which they handed over to the St. Sulpicians on their arrival here in August, 1657. They then seem to have left the Island only returning in 1692, when they settled down with the intention of remaining permanently, and built a church and residence on the site now occupied by the Court House and the Champ de Mars. Nothing remarkable occurs in their annals in this connection until the middle of the next century, when the Society was suppressed and its estates confiscated. Nearly a hundred years elapsed before they again came forward in connection with the Province. In 1841, forty-one years after the death of the last member of the order in Canada, Father Cazot, Monseigneur Bourget, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese proceeded on his first visit to Rome and while there was so highly impressed with the talents and energy of the members of the Order, that he requested its General to include the Province in the field of its labors. The General consented, and in May, 1842, six members of the Company landed in Canada, some proceeding to take charge of the Parish of Laprairie, while others found employment in the Bishop's Palace. In 1843 a noviciate was opened in Laprairie, and in the fall of the same year transferred to ex-Mayor Rodier's residence on St. Antoine Street, the free use of which he had tendered to the company for the space of five years. Two years after this the Bishop, who takes a deep interest in the wellfare of the Society, appealed to the principal citizens of Montreal on its behalf, and although his call was promptly responded to, several years elapsed, owing to the great fires of Quebec and Laprairie, the typhus fever and the commercial distress of 1844, ere a sufficient sum could be obtained to warrant the construction of the present college. And even when begun, the works had to be suspended. It was late in 1851 before the building was completed. The church, now being erected for the company, is mainly due to the munificence of a gentleman distinguished above all men in the Province for his gifts to the clergy and the religious orders,—Mr. Olivier Berthelet who gave the site. It contains an arpent and a half and was originally purchased by him at a cost of $20,000. The plan of the church is in accordance with the request of Bishop Bourget who was greatly impressed with the proportions and the designs of the interior of the church of the Gesu at Rome, and desired to have them reproduced here as closely as possible.

THE CHURCH OF THE GESU

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

Such in brief is a slight sketch of the connection of the Jesuits with Montreal—a site which they selected and consecrated,—a city which they may be said to have founded and which they now seek to improve and adorn.

THE OLD LACHINE CANAL.

[*From Bosworth's Hochelaga Depicta.*]

So early were some of the intelligent inhabitants of the province convinced of the numerous advantages that would result to internal navigation and commerce from a Canal that should unite Montreal with Lachine, that it became an object of desire even before the passing of the Constitution Act in 1791. In the first Provincial Parliament under that act, which commenced its session in December, 1792, a bill to effect that object was proposed by one of the members for Montreal. The bill did not pass, because the undertaking was then considered beyond the pecuniary means of the province. The matter, therefore, slept for some years. In 1815, during the war with the United States, the expense of conveying the Government stores brought the subject under the consideration of the Governor, who sent a message to the Assembly in favor of the measure, and the sum of £25,000 was voted to assist in its execution, with an Act to the Legislature to give it effect. Peace soon following nothing more was done except taking a few levels. In 1819, a petition from several persons in Montreal desirous of undertaking the work at their own expense, was presented to the Legislature, requesting aid and authority for that purpose. A bill was accordingly passed in April, authorizing subscriptions to the extent of £150,000 currency, at the rate of £50 a share, and erecting the subscribers into a joint stock company. This plan was afterwards abandoned, and the work was undertaken by the Province, on the condition that the subscribers should relinquish their rights on receiving back the money they had advanced on their shares, and that on the contribution of £10,000 by the Government, all stores and effects belonging to His Majesty should pass through the canal free of toll. An act of the Legislature having passed to this effect in 1821, the work was commenced on the 16th of July in that year, and completed in 1825. The route originally proposed was along the beach of the St. Lawrence at Lachine till the commencement of the turnpike road, then by the foot of the Cote St. Paul, continuing till it arrived at a point between the St. Joseph and St Antoine Suburbs, when the route was to fork out and diverge, one branch to cross the St. Lawrence and Quebec Suburbs, and enter the river below the King's Naval Stores at the foot of the Current St. Mary, while the other branch was to enter above the harbor near the Ship Yard. The former branch was for the present abandoned, from insufficiency of means; and the latter route, owing to some difficulties, was altered so as to bring its mouth near the windmills.

The Canal is 28 feet wide at the bottom, and 43 at the water line, with five feet depth of water throughout, and 18 inches from the water line to the level of the towing path. There are in the whole six locks, each one hundred feet in length, and twenty feet of opening, with an entire fall of forty-two feet, and a regulating lock at either end. The workmanship of these locks, and the various stone bridges along the route, are all of masonry of a superior and most substantial character, creditable to the builders, to the country, and to the whole undertaking; the bridges at the extremities are elegant as well as durable. This Canal, at the time of its formation, was greater as to breadth, depth of water, and length and breadth of locks, than any similar work in Great Britain, with the exception of the Caledonian and the Forth and Clyde canals. The stone of which the bridges and locks were built, was brought from the opposite shore, near the Indian village of Caughnawaga. In addition to its excellent qualities, the cheapness of its carriage, being conveyed entirely by water, rendered it very eligible for the purpose. In forming the canal, the quantity of rock excavation was found very great, and presented an unexpected obstacle to the progress of the work; but the increased labor, expense, and delay occasioned by it, were more than compensated by its durability: this part of the canal can never need repair.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER STREET EAST.

This Church has recently been enlarged, and otherwise improved. The additions consist of north and south transepts; extension of the church, and erection of a vestry and organ chamber. The unfinished portions of the original structure have also been completed. The building is now capable of seating 500 persons, and, from present indications, it is more than probable that a further enlargement will, ere long, be found necessary. The style of the structure is early English, of the thirteenth century; the material being Montreal stone. The mouldings, buttresses, and other projections are dressed, and the plain surfaces are of rough *picque* work in courses. The roof is covered with slate, and, internally, the timbers and boarding are stained and varnished. There is a commodious and neatly furnished basement under the whole church, admirably fitted up for Sunday School purposes. The chancel has a handsome traceied four-light window, which, as yet, however, is only fitted with plain glazing. The west window is fitted with stained glass, of a geometrical design, and is the gift of a member of the congregation. The rest of the openings are glazed in diaper lead-work, with a margin of stained glass. The bell turret, so essential to the external appearance of the building, is still wanting. Its construction has only been postponed for lack of funds, the completion of the more important portions of the structure having exhausted all the means at the disposal of the Building Committee. The church is built upon ground presented by Mrs (Justice) Aylwin and the late James Logan, Esq. The remains of the late Dr Blake (whose monument formerly occupied a portion of the site) are interred in a vault beneath the chancel, and a tablet to his memory has been erected in the south transept by his daughter, Mrs Aylwin. His Lordship Bishop Fulford was chairman of the original Building Committee, and it is doubtless to his good taste that we are in great part indebted for what is admitted to be one of the neatest ecclesiastical edifices in the Diocese.—Reverend Maurice S. Baldwin, M.A., is the Incumbent.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

THE OLD SHIP YARDS.

[*From Hochelaga Depicta.*]

The first ships built in Montreal, were those constructed by Mr. David Munn, who commenced his operations about the year 1806. Two or three years afterward he entered into partnership with Mr. Robert Hunter: the vessels they built were generally 200 to 350 tons burthen; one, the "Earl of Buckinghamshire," was 600 tons. J. Storrow & Co. built two vessels in 1808 and 1809. James Dunlop, Esq., in the three following years built several, of 330 to 350 tons burthen each. Mr. James E. Campbell was engaged in the work for several years: the vessels he constructed were generally of the same burthen. Messrs. M'Kenzie & Bethune, and James Millar & Co., built a number of vessels. Mr. Gould states that there were built in the Province,

in 1825, 61 vessels	...	22,636 tons.
in 1826, 59	— ...	17,823 —
in 1827, 35	— ...	7,540 —
in 1828, 30	— ...	7,272 —

decreasing till 1831, when only 9 were built. The Canada Ship Building Company from London began to build in 1828, but finished only two vessels.

In the year 1829, Messrs. Shay & Merritt took possession of the yard; and the following steamers and sailing vessels were built there under the superintendance of Mr. E. D. Merritt. The steamboat "British America," 170 feet long, 30 feet beam, 10 feet high, for Messrs. John Torrance & Co., as a trader between Montreal and Quebec. In 1830, the steamer "John Bull," for Messrs. John Molson & Co., also as a trader between this city and Quebec; 182 feet long, 32 feet beam, 12 feet high; has two engines, each 85 horse power. In the same year the steamboat "St George" was built for John Torrance & Co; 160 feet long, 26 feet beam, and 11 feet high. The steamboat "Canada" was built in 1831, 175 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and 11 feet in the hold; also the steamboat "Eagle," for Mr. James Greenfield, 146 feet long, 24 feet beam, 9½ feet hold; and the steamer "Canadian Patriot," 130 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, for a joint stock company. In 1833, the steamboat "Britannia," for John Torrance & Co., 130 feet long, 24 beam, and 7½ hold; in the same year, the "Varennes," for Rasco & Co., 140 feet long, 23 beam 7½ hold; also the steamer "Montreal," for Mr. James Wait, 96 feet long, 18 beam, 5 hold. In 1834, was built the ship "Toronto" of 345 tons, for Captain Collinson, running between this port and London; also the "Brilliant" and "Thalia," each 472 tons, for James Millar & Co., sent home for the Baltic trade. The ship "Douglas," 348 tons, was built in 1835 for Captain Douglas; the bark "Glasgow," 347 tons, for Millar, Edmonstone & Co., sent home—and the bark "Thistle," 260 tons, for the same firm, sent home for the West Ind a Trade,—were built in 1836. In the following year the "John Knox," a bark of 347 tons, for the same company, sent home; and in 1838, were built the following—the ship "Gypsey," 572 tons, also for Millar & Co.; the bark "Colborne," 240 tons; and the brig "Wetherall," 252 tons, both for Capt. Collinson.

THE OLD WATER-WORKS, IN NOTRE DAME STREET.

[*From Hochelaga Depicta.*]

The city of Montreal, and the parts thereto adjacent, are supplied with water under an Act of Parliament of the year 1801. The old Company, under the management of Thomas Schiefelin and others, laid out a very large sum of money in order to supply the city by wooden pipes from a source in rear of the mountain; but owing to the scanty supply of water and the pipes bursting constantly, they could not proceed in their operations. In the year 1819, the Company sold its charter to the late Thomas Porteous, Esq., and others, who took up all the wooden pipes and relaid iron conduits of 4in bore, which lasted up to the year 1832. The works were then purchased by the present company of proprietors, who have laid out considerable sums of money in improving them. The main conduits now laid down through the principal parts of the city are of iron of 10 and 4 inches bore, and the other parts are laid down with lead and iron pipes of dimensions in proportion. There are now upwards of 11 miles of main conduits laid down. The water is forced by a steam-engine of fourteen horse power from the river St. Lawrence up into two cisterns in a building in Notre Dame Street, containing a quarter of a million of gallons.

Montreal is better supplied with water than any other city on this continent, with the exception of Philadelphia.

From the commencement of these works up to the present time, the sum of nearly £70,000 has been expended by the several Companies. M. J. Hays, Esq., is the manager of the works.

Those who have no wells, and are not supplied by the Water-Works, are served by water-carriers from the river.

We introduce the above description of the old works for the purpose of showing the enormous progress made in this respect within the last ten years. Our present water system is now second to none in the world, as the reservoirs are now on the mountain, and fire engines have been entirely dispensed with. The description is valuable, as a record of the state of things which existed thirty years ago.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[*From Hochelaga Depicta.*]

On the 6th of December, 1764, an occurrence took place, which not only created a great sensation here, but engaged the attention of the Government in Britain. Mr. Thomas Walker, a Justice of the Peace in this city, having, in the discharge of his official duty, exposed himself to the displeasure of an officer in the army who had been engaged in a dispute about lodgings, was violently attacked in his own house on the evening of that day. A party of persons in disguise entered the house; and Mr. Walker, on rising from his chair, received a wound in his forehead from a broad-sword. Attempting to reach his bed-chamber, where his arms were deposited, he was attacked by five or six of the ruffians, and was so severely bruised that he sank down into a chair. On recovering himself a little, he struck at two of the party, but was soon overpowered by the rest, who not only attempted to throw him upon the fire, but wounded him severely on the head, which felled him to the ground; and while he was in that situation, one of the ruffians, kneeling down, cut off a part of his right ear, and endeavoured to cut his throat, which Mr. Walker prevented by his struggles. In consequence of this outrage the whole Province was thrown into the greatest possible alarm. The inhabitants of Montreal went armed in the streets, and "never went to dinner or to their homes without pistols before them." So lively was the apprehension of danger from the military, that whenever a soldier entered a shop to purchase an article, a pistol lying ready on the counter was presented at him, to prevent his committing outrage. As soon as this horrid assault was known in England, the King issued a proclamation, dated 29th March, 1765, offering a reward of one hundred guineas for the apprehension and conviction of any person concerned in the offence. The Governor of the Province, also, offered a reward of two hundred guineas, and Mr. Walker himself an additional one of one hundred guineas. Several persons were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in this assault, truly called in the letter from the Secretary of State to the Governor of the Province, "such treatment as is a disgrace to all government;" some were tried and acquitted; but none who were actually engaged in the transaction were apprehended, or, at least, convicted of the crime. At length, however, public confidence was restored, the pursuits of commerce and industry were extended, and the general state of society improved.

A DARK DAY IN MONTREAL.

[*From Hochelaga Depicta.*]

A remarkable natural phenomenon, attended with no small degree of terror to many, occurred at Montreal in the year 1819. The account of it attracted so much attention, even in Europe, as to be made the subject of an elaborate Essay read before the *Plinian Society* of Edinburgh. On Sunday the 8th of November, dense black clouds were diffused over the atmosphere, and there fell from them a heavy shower of rain, which, after it had been allowed for some time to rest, was found to have deposited a substance, which to the eye, the taste, the smell, presented the resemblance of common soot. The sky, during the morning, occasionally displayed a slight greenish tint, and the sun, through the haze which surrounded it, appeared of an unusually bright pink color. Before evening, the weather cleared up, and the next day was frosty. On

Tuesday the 9th a weighty vapour descended from a thick stratum of clouds that seemed progressively to deepen in color and density. This was an awful day: the superstitious were alarmed, and even the thoughtless were struck with a mixture of astonishment and terror, at an appearance for which no one could account At sun-rise the clouds varied in color, some times assuming a greenish hue; at others, a dark and almost pitchy black. The sun, at that time, appeared of a dingy orange color, which at moments varied to a blood red, and at others to a dark brown with but a slight degree of luminosity remaining. Towards noon the darkness was so great, that it was found necessary to have candles burning in the Court House, the Banks, and most of the public offices in the city. The gloom alternately increased or diminished, according to the ascendancy of the wind, which, during the day, was very fitful and changeable. The inhabitants began now to express their surprise, and indulge their speculations, as to the probable cause of so unusual an appearance To some it appeared likely that a volcano had burst forth in the interior of the Province, and that its smoke, vapour, and ashes were now over the city. Even the Mountain near it, by some travellers stated to be the extinct crater of a volcano, was by many of the credulous supposed to have resumed its operations; and the city itself at its base appeared about to undergo the fate of Pompeii or Herculaneum. By some an Indian prophecy was quoted to the effect that the island of Montreal would, at some period, be destroyed by an earthquake, while the opposite shores and surrounding country should remain unhurt. Others supposed that some immense woods and prairies had been set on fire, and that the ashes were borne on the same winds which fanned the devouring flames. The few animals that remained to be seen, hurried with horrid cries to their respective places of shelter; all species of cattle uttered mournful sounds, dogs particularly appeared to be restless, and all the prognostics of a coming storm were distinctly perceptible. Towards three o'clock a formidable body of clouds from the North East hurried over the town, and brought the obscurity to its climax. This was a moment of general awe—the crisis appeared now to have arrived. The stoutest held their breath, and became, like others, timid and fearful. One of the most vivid flashes of lightning that the oldest residents had ever beheld, was succeeded by a clap of thunder that was echoed and reverberated for some minutes. This was followed by others equally loud, which to the affrighted citizens felt like an earthquake, as many persons fell, from the trembling of the floor under their feet. Rain again fell of the same dark, sooty appearance as on the preceding Sunday. A momentary brightness succeeded; but the clouds again collected, and at four o'clock it was nearly as dark as ever. A flash of lightning was seen to strike the summit of the steeple of the Roman Catholic Parish Church: it seemed to have touched the ball at the foot of the cross, and continued playing and whirling a short time around it, when it descended to the earth by the rod. Suddenly the Tocsin or fire-alarm was sounded from every bell in the city, and streets resounded with the cry of Fire! The sky was completely veiled in gloom, the Place d'Armes was crowded and continually swelling by the floods of people who poured in from the adjacent streets: while, towering over the heads of the immense throng, was to be seen the steeple of the church, with its ball blazing like a meteor, and throwing out from the foot of the cross with which it was surmounted, a radiation of sparks rendered lurid by the incumbent and surrounding haze: in the evening it appeared like a light-house seen out at sea. By great exertions the fire was extinguished: about a quarter of an hour previously, the iron cross fell on the pavement in front of the church with a tremendous crash, and there broke into many pieces. A small piece that had fallen before, lighted on the roof of the corner house in the square, partly penetrated the roof, and there remained. The rain which had fallen during the day had deposited larger quanties of soot than on Sunday, and as it flowed through the streets it carried on its surface a dense foam resembling soap suds. The evening again became darker; and thus ended a day which may be classed among the *dies atri* of Montreal. The range of this phenomenon must have been very extensive, for several of its appearances were noticed at Quebec below, at Kingston above, and in many parts of the United States. A similar darkness is said to have occurred in Canada in the year 1781, and the time of it is still known by the name of the *dark Sunday*. The cause of it is still unexplained.

MUIR'S BUILDINGS.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

MUIR'S BUILDINGS.

Muir's buildings, which form the corner of Notre Dame Street and the Place d'Armes, have been erected for E. Muir, Esq. The frontage on the former street is sixty-three feet, and on the latter forty-five feet.

As these buildings are to be used for retail stores and offices, all the light, for which could only be obtained from the front; it has been necessary to devote the greater portion of the frontage to openings for glass, and make the stone-work as light, as consistent with safety and strength The columns for the first story are three-quarters diameter, detached from the piers behind them, and all the small columns of the upper stories are entirely detached from the piers. Each column has a richly-carved capital, from which springs the arches, the soffits, of which are made deep by keeping the surface of the glass nearly to the inside of the wall, producing *depth*, so great an essential in street architecture.

All the lines of the cornices and belt courses are continuous and without break, except at the circular angle.

The fonts are crowned with a bold, massive cornice, with deeply-sunk dentils.

The ground-floor is divided into three stores, the first, or one next the Place d'Armes, being occupied as a show-room by Mr. R. Hendry, Silversmith, and by Mr. E. Muir, Jun., as a drug shop; the furniture in which is of a very rich character, and was made by Messrs. J. & W. Hilton, from designs by the architect for the buildings. The second store is occupied by Mr. H Prince, of musical fame, and the third by Messrs. Gagnon and Watson as a retail dry goods store.

The second and third stories are divided into offices, two of them on the second story being occupied by the Lancashire Insurance Company. — The fourth story is used by the Free Masons, as a Lodge Room, which is fifty-two feet long by thirty-four feet wide by sixteen feet high; adjoining the Lodge Room are several waiting and anterooms. The Masonic Fraternity are decorating their room in a very handsome manner.

Access is had to the offices and Lodge Room by the door next the Express Office, from which a wide staircase communicates with each floor.

The mason work was done by Messrs. Burns & Taylor, carpenter work by Mr. Robert Weir, plastering by J. McLean, painting by A. Craig, galvanized iron work by Messrs. Prowse & McFarlane. The whole has been executed from the designs and under the superintendence of Alex. C. Hutchison, Architect.

SKETCH OF WESLEYAN METHODISM IN MONTREAL.

As with a river of immense width and impressive associations, so with an important form of church organization, either general or local, much justifiable enthusiasm may be felt in ascertaining the character of its use. Did it spring like the Nile, as a youthful giant from some great inland lake, or like the Amazon, bubble obscurely into existence in some far off region? Did it first assume shape like the Christianity of Antioch, when "a great number believed and turned unto the Lord," or like that of Phillippi, when a solitary female whose "heart the Lord opened" was the first-fruit?

The commencement of Methodism in this city, unquestionably belonged to the latter type. Much obscurity rests upon the date and circumstances of its introduction, but there is sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that it could not be later than 1785. On the 13th of March, 1786, Dr Coke, the world-wide Evangelist, who crossed the Atlantic eighteen times while prosecuting his great missionary life-work, and who was the "first Protestant Bishop in the Western Hemisphere," wrote "an address to the pious and benevolent, proposing an annual subscription for the support of missionaries in the Highlands and adjacent Islands of Scotland, the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, and Newfoundland, the West Indies, and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec." This address, which was quite a lengthy, lucid, and forcible document, contained the following suggestive sentence: "In the province of Quebec a few pious soldiers have formed societies at Quebec and Montreal on the Methodist plan, among whom we have reason to believe that our preachers would be gladly received."

Who these pious soldiers were, under what circumstances they laboured, and to what extent they succeeded, are questions intensely interesting, but to which we are unable to give a definite reply. Possibly, they may have been a detachment of the 44th Regiment, disbanded about that time, and a commissary of which named Tuffey had commenced in Quebec in 1780 to officiate as a local preacher. This soldier had conferred upon him the honour—which an Apostle might have envied—of preaching the first Methodist sermon

in British North America. At that day, when the population of the whole of Canada did not exceed that of Montreal now—when John Wesley was preaching with almost youthful vigour in the three Kingdoms, and Charles was penning his incomparable hymns, and Fletcher was shedding upon the parish of Madeley the unction of heaven, and the marvellous Asbury was still in early prime, a few there were in the homes of this city who, calling themselves Methodists, "feared the Lord and thought upon His name."

How this small society, on whose behalf Dr. Coke appealed to the "pious and benevolent" of Great Britain and Ireland, ebbed and flowed during the next seventeen years we know not. The eighteenth century had closed its eventful volume before we next hear of it.

In the year 1802, the Rev. Joseph Sawyer, a minister in connection with the New York Conference, and at that time stationed on the Bay of Quinte, visited Montreal. The object of this devout Evangelist—whose name is still sweet in the Churches, and who had, a short time previously, been made the honoured instrument of the conversion of the subsequently distinguished Nathan Bangs—was to ascertain if a minister could be prudently stationed in this city. He found a few who received him cordially, and assisted him in obtaining a place for preaching. A small society of seven was organized, the scantiness of the number proving that, in the absence of proper ministerial oversight, not much progress, if any, had been made during the seventeen years of its existence.

1803 was a memorable year in the history of Lower Canada. Slavery still existed to some extent in the Province.—About 300 negroes were in bondage in the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, but by the decision of Chief Justice Osgoode, delivered at the place just named, slavery was declared to be inconsistent with the laws of the country. By this Act Canada placed herself on this momentous question, a whole generation in advance of England. This red letter year was also memorable, Methodistically, in Montreal, having for the first time in its history a stationed minister—the Rev. Samuel Merwin, who is said to have been more than usually eloquent—and appearing as a regular appointment on the minutes of the New York Conference. Mr Merwin, having obtained a supply for Montreal, spent six weeks in Quebec; but not finding sufficient inducement to continue his visit, returned to his charge in this city.

In 1804 the Rev. Martin Ruter was appointed to Montreal, which is reported that year as having 12 members. In 1805 the number returned was 20, but no Minister's name appeared on the minutes. It is probable, however, that as the Rev. Samuel Coate was the Presiding Elder of the Upper and Lower Canada District both these years, that he occasionally spent the Sabbath in Montreal, while attending to the onerous duties of his extensive charge. The want of a regular

THE WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH.
Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

Minister might be somewhat modified by a zealous layman, Mr. Richard McGinness, who, at this time, took an active part in the affairs of the infant church. With the exception of three months spent in Quebec, the Rev Nathan Bangs,—then in his 27th year, and full of saintly fervour, which burned with undimmed brightness to the close of a long, useful and honourable life,—laboured the next two years in Montreal. At the close of the first year, the young Minister found that his expenses had exceeded his income by $40. Montreal had not then earned its well sustained reputation for liberality. At the commencement of the second year Mr Bangs hired a room, and with some success, but many difficulties pursued his pastoral labours. Reviewing this period, he says "the Society was small and I had to grapple with many embarrassments; but God supported me through them all, and now half a century later, I still praise Him for all His goodness to me then."

About this time, one Sabbath day, two men strolling along Little St. James Street, heard the sound of Christian Psalmody proceeding from one of its rooms. They listened, and eventually went in. The whole service so deeply impressed them, that before leaving, they voluntarily connected themselves with the small, but devout number, in whose humble sanctuary they had so unexpectedly found themselves. One of them, Mr. Thompson, has left behind him a number of respectable descendants, who reside principally in this city and its neighbourhood; the other, Mr. Fraser, lived to patriarchal years, and only recently passed away, being, at the time of his decease, the oldest member of the church of his early choice.

In 1805 the small society of 20 members projected the erection of a church, with a dwelling for the Minister, but it was not until two years later that the project assumed a practical form. Possibly some at that day might council delay, and denounce the contemplated erections as visionary; and not without reason. A small society, unable with comfort to meet the moderate stipend of its Minister, was certainly not placed in the most promising position for the speedy construction of a church and parsonage. Mr. Coate, however, obtained subscriptions in the Upper Province and the United States, and afterwards went to England where he was largely assisted. Montreal did then, in the person of its presiding elder, what scores of struggling churches have done since, from Gaspe to Sarnia, in reference to Montreal. And nobly has she responded to the demands made upon her. In no case during the 57 years of her subsequent history has she "forgotten the heart of a stranger."

The projects, so liberally devised, were shortly consecrated, and in 1808 a small stone church in Little St Joseph Street (now St. Sulpice) was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. This first substantial product of Methodist enterprise still remains on the same side of the street as the French Church, and in close proximity to it. The only individual now living who subscribed to this building, and who remembers the ministry of Dr. Bangs, is John Torrance, Esq., who came to Montreal in 1807, and who still survives amongst us, in the possession of "a green old age."

Dr. Bangs was re-appointed to Montreal in 1812 by the American Conference, but the breaking out of the war prevented his coming,—Bishop Asbury counselling its inexpediency; and had it not been for the Rev. Thomas Burch, a British subject, magnanimously volunteering to fill the vacancy, this city, with its 52 members, would have been unsupplied for the whole of that untoward period. As it was 1813 presented a vacancy, which, combined with the feeling of national antagonism, fostered by the war, led to an application being made to the Wesleyan Conference in England for a ministerial supply This application was favourably responded to. The Rev. Messrs. Richard Williams and John Strong, ministers successively in charge, were warmly

received by the people, but found their right to the occupancy of the church questioned by the presiding elder for Lower Canada. When the case came before the British authorities, it was urged by them that the greater part of the amount required for the church and parsonage had been contributed in England, and as the majority of the people preferred, and had formally, solicited the appointment of the English Missionaries, it would conduce to the success of the Gospel were they allowed peacefully to occupy the ground. With a view to an amicable adjustment, the Rev. Messrs. Black and Bennett, two prominent Nova Scotian Ministers, were deputed by the Missionary Committee in London, to attend the Baltimore General Conference in May, 1816. The question however, was, unfortunately, left an open one until 1820, when the Rev. John Emory, American Delegate to the British Conference, harmonized the difference, and made an arrangement satisfactory to both parties--Upper Canada to be supplied by Americans, --Lower Canada by British Missionaries.

The Rev. Robert L. Lusher was at this time in Montreal, having been appointed in 1818. He found 80 church members, and left 122 His immediate predecessors were the Rev. Jas. Booth and Richard Pope. Two events of considerable moment transpired during Mr. Lusher's pastorate. One was, the holding on the 1st of May, 1819, of a public missionary meeting, the first of the kind in B. N. America. The church in Little St. Joseph Street being deemed too small for the congregation, the meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, St Gabriel Street, which was kindly and cheerfully granted for the occasion. The preparatory sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Hick, of Quebec, and as a satisfactory indication of forty-six years ago, £22 were collected on the Sabbath evening The public meeting which followed excited great interest, and was numerously attended. Daniel Fisher, Esq., is named as Treasurer.

The other event was the erection of the first Great St James Street church, projected in 1819, and opened in 1821, on the site of the present Montreal Assurance Company building Its style was Grecian, and its general appearance, as well as internal arrangements, were regarded as being exceedingly chaste. It was calculated to seat 1200 persons. The late John Troy, Esq., designed and superintended the erection, and in addition to gratuitous service, contributed £100 toward the cost.

The amount paid for the ground was..... £1350
For the building..... 3200

£4550

Less proceeds sale of church in St Joseph Street.....£1000
Subscriptions..... 1000 } 2000

£2550

Of this balance, £2000 was advanced by Messrs John Torrance and Daniel Fisher, and £500 by Mr Richard McGinness. Out of the many subscribers, only three are now living, viz., John Torrance, John McKenzie, and John Mathewson, Esqs "So passeth the world away" Mr Daniel Fisher, to whose exertions the St James Street church of 1821 chiefly owes its existence, was a man of superior piety, inflexible integrity, and abounding benevolence. His contributions were princely. He was suddenly cut down in the prime of life on the 15th December, 1826, in the 38th year of his age. The Trustees of the church erected a marble tablet to his memory, as a tribute of respect to departed worth. It is deserving of note that Mr Fisher was the grandson of the greatly-honoured Philip Emburg, whose name will live in the history of Methodism as "long as the sun and moon endure." This good man was of German extraction, converted under John Wesley in Ireland, became a local preacher, emigrated with his wife to America in 1760, becoming, in the providence of God, the founder of American Methodism. He died in 1773, rejoicing in the truth which he had so successfully preached to others. In 1832, his remains were removed to Ashgrove, New York State, the burial place of several distinguished ministers. "Let me," said one of the speakers on the occasion, 'die the death, that I may wear the crown of Emburg; let me live the life, that I may win the spirit-watched grave of my departed countryman." The descendants of this devoted man are numerous in these Provinces; and the blessings of Him who remembers the children's children of those who fear Him is upon them. To have the lineage of an Emburg, or a Black, or of others whom we could easily name, who, in evangelic labours have, in this land, borne the burden and heat of the day," is more to be coveted than that of an ancestry noteworthy only because accidentally the wearers of a coronet, or a crown.

THE EASTERN METHODIST CHURCH,
CORNER OF SHERBROOKE AND ST. LAWRENCE STREETS.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

In the communication already referred to, which Mr. Lusher sent to the parent Society, descriptive of the first missionary meeting, he says: "I am happy to assure you that our cause never wore so pleasing and encouraging an aspect in this city before. The word of God is reviving and spreading. We have prayer meetings in various parts of the city, and they are found by many to be solemn and refreshing seasons; nearly forty prayer leaders are actively engaged, and I feel greatly encouraged in my work.

Without being able to linger upon the Ministry of the devoted Hick, the pious Hillyard, the indefatigable Knowlan, the earnest Pope, the gifted Alder or the genial Stinson, we pass on to the year 1827, in which we find the church in St. James Street giving tangible evidence of evangelistic vitality, by building a small Mission School in Gain Street, (not an inauspicious name for Christian enterprise), Quebec Suburbs. A class under charge of Mr. John Mathewson having been formed the year previous. After the erection of the building a Sabbath School was established and divine service commenced From this nucleus has been gradually developed by the blessing of God the present Montreal East Circuit, with its four churches, three Sabbath Schools, one free day school, and 220 members. "Saw ye not the cloud arise, little as a human

During the Ministry of the devoted and successful Squire whose name is like ointment poured forth, Montreal in 1832 had a double visitation, the Asiatic Cholera, which carried affliction and mourning through the entire city, and a memorable outpouring of the holy spirit in which "light and gladness, and joy, were shed upon multitudes," nearly 400 being added to the church Mr Robert Kneeshaw, an able and energetic local preacher, then recently arrived from the North of England, was in this movement, one of Mr. Squires most efficient co-laborers. The writer has frequently heard this excellent man refer with interest to the scenes of those days.

One of the products of this precious movement was the formation of a Society in Griffintown, to meet the wants of which, a neat and commodious stone church and parsonage were erected in Wellington Street. The church was opened on the 21st January, 1834, by the Rev. H. Croscombe, Wm Squire, and John Barry, all

of whom now "rest from their labours, and whose works follow them."

In the next eleven years the Mother Church and her two vigorous branches remained externally the same, with the exception of the change in the East, from Gain to St. Mary Streets. Internally there was consolidation and growth. Under the luminous and faithful ministry of Messrs. Lusher, appointed for the second time, Croscombe, Barry, Squire, Lord, Ritchey, Hetherington, Price, Borland, Havard, Brownell, Cooney, Lang, Botterell, Richey, Churchill and Davis, the church had "rest" and "multiplied." Mr. Squire states that more than 200 were converted in the winters of '41 and '42, and that the Society maintained the spirit of harmony and love.

THE WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

This beautiful church situated on Dorchester Street (West), was commenced in the summer of last year, and is the largest of the three or four churches lately erected under the auspices of the Trustees of the Methodist Church Extension Fund, and is intended as a branch of the centre or Great St. James Street Church. The building is 126 feet by 74 feet over projections; height from ground to apex of roof, 72 feet; tower and spire, 165 feet. The walls are built of strong rubble masonry; faced with narrow courses of dark blue limestone, with hammer dressed surface. The jambs and arches to openings throughout, as also, set-offs and quoins to buttresses, and other dressings are of cut Montreal limestone. The windows and doorways are pointed with tracery in the heads of different patterns. The interior has accommodation for about seven hundred persons without galleries. The roof is open, shewing arched principals resting upon Ohio stone columned corbels. The pulpit is in a pointed, arched and groined recess at the end, which also forms the organ gallery and choir. The Minister's vestry is under the organ gallery. The basement is twelve feet in clear, and is divided into school-rooms, vestries, &c. The contractors were as follow: Stone work, Messrs. Perrault and Payette; carpenters' work, Mr. Wm. Rutherford; plasterers' work, Aitken and Morrison; painters' work, Mr. Murphy; glazing, Mr. Millen; metal work, Prowse and McFarlane; architect, C. P. Thomas.

EASTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

This church is built by the Trustees of the Methodist Church Extension Fund to accommodate the continuous growth of the numbers of their members in the Eastern section of the city. The building is situated on the corner of Sherbrooke and St Charles Barrommee Streets, fronting on the former. The style is Gothic. The body of the church is 190 by 57 feet over projections. The height of the church inside is 45 feet, of basement, which extends under the whole of the building 12 feet. The church accommodates from 5 to 600 persons including an end gallery. There are no side galleries. The roof is clerestory and is made to show the timbers inside; the principals are arches resting upon Ohio stone corbels, the whole being grained oak. The choir is placed in an arched recess at the back of the pulpit so that the singers face the congregation. Under the choir is the ministers vestry, access to which is obtained by a concealed stairway under pannelling of choir front. There are three entrances on the front, and one on the side serving also as entrance to basement, the fall of the ground enabling it to be entered on the basement floor level. Of the external appearance of the building a good idea can be formed from the engraving; the walls are of dark blue limestone in random courses with rough face, the dressings to windows and doors and quoins and set-offs of buttresses being of cut stone. The windows are painted with plain bold tracery. The roof is covered with purple slates having ornamental cut horizontal bands in red and green slates. The total height of tower and spire at end is 130 feet. The whole being covered with galvanized iron, the pinnacles being of the same material. The architect is Mr. C. P. Thomas.

MOLSONS BANK.

This beautiful building has three frontages or façades faced with Ohio standstone. The shafts of the Doric columns of the portico, and those of the Corinthian columns forming the centre story on the Great St. James Street front, are of polished Peterhead granite, the sombre red tint of which has a striking effect contrasted with the pale yellow colour of the main body of the building. The principal entrance to the Bank is in the centre of the ground floor of this front, and the private entrance in the East or court façade, entered from the same street. The third front, on St. Peter Street, has a separate and independent entrance to commodious chambers which occupy the first and second floor, and are to be leased to public companies as offices. The substructure of the principal façade on Great St. James Street, is a stylobate of massive vermiculated rustic, from which rise broad pilasters or rusticated piers on either side of the central projection or portico, which extends to the street line, the whole, including one tier of openings, and surmounted with a regular Doric entablature. Of the five compartments into which the ground floor of this façade is divided, the central one is somewhat wider than the rest, and displays a handsome entrance door-way of large proportions and deeply recessed, approached by a flight of steps externally. The windows have semi-circular heads, radiating rustics, moulded jambs, carved imposts and masks on the key stones. The doors are constructed of plate iron with oak framings, cast iron mouldings with ornaments and medallions bolted thereon, and finished to imitate bronze. An entablature marking the separation of the second story from the third or attic, and projecting forward in the centre of the building over the four Corinthian columns; is enriched with modillions and dentils to correspond in richness and effect with the capitals of the columns. The upper part of the building is terminated with an attic cornic, breaking forward in the centre of the building, which corresponds in width with the portico on the ground floor. Thus the effect of a centre, indicated by the projecting portion on the ground floor, is maintained throughout the whole height of the building, and, being surmounted with a sculptured group, forms the most prominent feature in the composition. Another noticeable feature in this building is the stacks of chimneys carried up above the attic cornic These are executed in rubbed sandstone, and of an ornamental character, showing that the designing of them has not been neglected by the architects, as is too often the case in modern buildings.

The architects were Messrs. George and John James Browne.

MOLSONS BANK.

THE CORPORATION IN 1839.

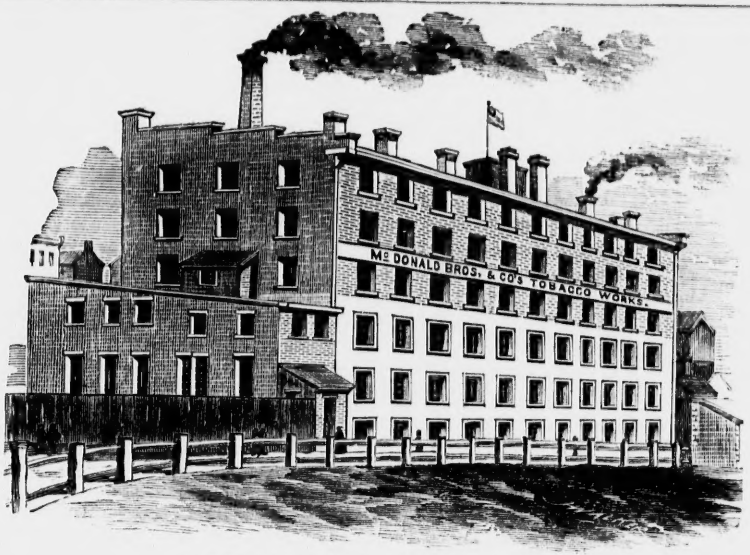
[*From Hochelaga Depicta.*]

The civil government of Montreal is administered by Justices of the Peace, who are appointed by the Governor of the Province. They are at present forty-six in number, and have power to make certain assessments for defraying the necessary expenses of the city, and to enact and enforce such bye-laws for its regulation and advantage as are not inconsistent with the statutes of the realm. For a short period the municipal affairs of the city were managed by a Mayor and Common Council. An Act passed the Provincial Legislature in 1832, forming Montreal into a Corporation, and transferring the authority from the Magistrates to the corporate body; but in 1836, the Act of Incorporation having expired, the Government again passed into the hands of the Justices of the Peace. The city is represented in the Provincial Parliament by four Members, the East and West Wards into which it is divided, returning two each. The period of service in the House of Assembly is four years. Under the Corporation the city and suburbs were distributed into eight wards, for the more convenient arrangement and dispatch of business. These are East and West Wards, the Wards of St. Ann, St Joseph, S. Antoine, St Lawrence, St. Lewis and St. Marv. Another division of the city may be called the Military, according to which the battalions of militia, which are six in number, are collected from the portions of the city or suburbs in which they reside.

ESTABLISHMENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

[*From Hochelaga Depicta.*]

In the year 1814, the Hon. James M'Gill, an opulent merchant of this city, bequeathed in trust to THE ROYAL INSTITUTION *for the Advancement of Learning in* LOWER CANADA, the valuable estate of Burnside, at the Mountain, together with the sum of ten thousand pounds, for the endowment of a College which should bear his name. The will was for several years contested, but was at length decided in favour of the Institution. In 1821 the College was incorporated in conformity with the intentions of the founder; and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, the Chief Justices of Montreal and Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, were, by the charter of incorporation, appointed Governors of the Institution. The following Professors were appointed in 1823: Principal and Professor of Divinity, the Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D., of the University of Cambridge; Professor of Moral Philosophy and learned languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills. D. D., of Oxford; Professor of History and Civil Law, the Rev. J. Strachan, D. D., from Aberdeen; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Rev G. J. Wilson, A. M., from Oxford; Professor of Medicine, Thomas Fargues, M.D., from Edinburgh. It was not, however, till the 24th of June, 1828, that the corporation of M'Gill College obtained full possession of the property bequeathed to it. * * The first degree conferred by the College was that of M. D., on Mr. W. L. Logie, 24th May, 1833. Ten or twelve other gentlemen have since received their degree in the same. The only Professors at present ('39) connected with the Institution are those in the Medical Department. They are as follow:—Dr. Holmes, Dr. Robertson, and Dr Stephenson. There are besides two Lecturers—Dr. George Campbell on Surgery; and Dr. Archibald Hall on Materia Medica.



McDONALD'S TOBACCO FACTORY

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

McDONALD'S TOBACCO WORKS.

We give an illustration representing the extensive tobacco works of Messrs. McDonald, Bros. & Co., 163 Water Street, which will be completed by the 1st January. On the 8th November the roof, which was of wood, took fire, and was completely destroyed. An additional height of two stories has been added to it by the proprietors. The building is 135 feet long and 35 feet wide. The stone walls are of great thickness, and are now upwards of a hundred years old, the building being the same which is represented on the plan of Montreal as it existed in the year 1758, as published in to-day's issue of the *Gazette*.

The 5th, or top story, is to be used for drying and flavoring rooms. The 4th story is intended for leaf and assorting rooms, and will be fitted up with boilers for dissolving the liquorice, of which there is used daily from half to three-quarters of a ton. The 3rd and 2nd storys are for rolling rooms, *i. e.*, for making the rolls (or plugs, as they are called after being pressed). The rooms contain one hundred work tables. Each table having room for five persons, thus numbering 500 souls in both rooms, when in operation, without counting overseers or attendants.

The 1st story is used as a pressing room. There are nine large hydraulic presses for the shapes and finishers, the pumps, of which are driven by steam power—twenty-five heavy iron compress boxes or finishers, each of which has its own retainer. One of the hydraulic presses was made sufficiently large enough to admit hogsheads, and for the express purpose of pressing them. Of box-presses there are one hundred, all strong, screw presses, made of iron throughout. Connected with this press-room is a fine shed, of the same length as the building and 30 feet wide, well lighted by large sky-lights. A part of this shed is used as a bonded warehouse. Within this shed is a separate building of brick, for the boiler, engine and hydraulic pumps.

In the cellar are two large fire-proof sweating rooms, arranged to hold 500 boxes at a time.

There is now in course of erection (by Mr. John McDougall, who has supplied the heaviest part of the machinery) a patent steam hoisting apparatus, with safety platform to carry the material from the cellar to any of the flats, moving upwards at the rate of 50 feet per minute, carrying a weight of 4,000 pounds, and returning downwards at double speed.

Over the entrance is the office, and a room each for the male and female overseers.

Altogether apart from the active capital employed in carrying on the business, the outlay for machinery, utensils, &c., on premises, is close upon $40,000.

Those acquainted with the business will perceive that there is accommodation here sufficient for the manufacture with ease, in the day of ten hours, of one hundred boxes of Tobacco, weighing from 105 to 110 lbs each.

This business was established by the Messrs McDonald, in 1858, and has been brought to its present state of efficiency by great industry and perseverance.

In the year 1863, they occupied three buildings —one in Grey Nun street, one in Duke street, and the one above represented, as it stood previous to the fire.

The number of people employed by them at that time was upwards of one thousand (1000) souls—men, women and children. The Press Works were kept agoing from Monday morning at seven o'clock, till Saturday at 11; one set of men being engaged for the night, and one for the day, and who turned out for the best part of that winter and spring, 120 to 125 boxes a day, and, for a short period, as many as 150 a day.

This quantity was considerably beyond the daily consumption of the Province. The overproduction was greatly increased by nearly a dozen smaller establishments in different parts of Canada, and resulted in a complete glut of the market.

When it became apparent that no tax could be levied by the Government before the next meeting of the Legislature, the Messrs. McDonald reduced the price from 27½ cents per lb. to 20 cts., thus making a difference in the value of their own stock, in one day, of upwards of $75,000. They afterwards reduced the price to 16 cents.

Since that period the business has not been satisfactory on account of the tax which was levied by Government on the manufactured article, and it will continue in somewhat the same condition until all the old stock is consumed, and until more of the competition is removed. It is the inevitable tendency of all large, strong, well-organized and well-conducted establishments, to absorb the smaller and weaker ones. It is likely to be the case in this branch of industry as well as in others, and perhaps it will be better and safer for the Government in the collection of taxes. If the policy of the Government were more steady, and could be relied upon, the manufacturing industry of Canada would be greatly increased; and without such industry, no country can become permanently prosperous or great.

SKATING IN CANADA.

This popular winter amusement of nearly all classes in a position to pay a share of the expenses of a rink, broke out in its present form among the gay belles of Quebec, in or about the year 1853. It rapidly extended throughout the Province and the adjacent States—ultimately growing to the proportions of an extensive commercial undertaking, in which, of course, the social element predominated. The bright-eyed, beautiful and inventive ladies of Quebec, originally displayed their graces and agility [illegible] flashing steel on a space enclosed within one of the wharves on the St. Lawrence, where, from the nature of the place, they were subjected to much inconvenience, "outsiders" frequently rushing in with all the *hauteur* and self-importance of the true born American, and disturbing many a little manœuvre intended for the entrapment of some promising commercial, be jewelled and be whiskered D'Orsay, or some gruffer and longer pedigreed marching lieutenant. Smiles of this bewitchingness could not well be thrown away on an intercepting stevedore, or aimed at the susceptible heart of the unfortunate fellow who scudded about on borrowed skates, and a change for the better was therefore determined upon at a council of war, in which some of the prettiest heads in the city solemnly came together, and finally hit upon the exclusive, but necessary and convenient scheme, since so successfully carried out. "Rome was not built in a day;" and neither was the rink of the present period. It rose to its present proud shape from a very humble beginning---a barn-like shed run up in a hurry, and dingy, narrow and abscure, which was erected outside of St. Louis Gate, and was irreverently called "the cattle shed." The fair dames, the portly matrons and the sylph-like damsels, who gyrated in it on "the light fantastic toe," had long ere this invented the Bloomer costume, and fearlessly claimed it as their own when accused by a bold, shameless, bachelor of our acquaintance, with copying Miss Lucy Stone's toilette. They were not evidently ashamed of the proportions of their ankles, and all through the movement displayed a courage and power of invention truly masculine. The original Rink had primitive windows on a level with the ground, through which the *gamins* of the town would peep to see "ladies and gentlemen skate in a house;" and every now and then would shout, "There goes the girl with the golden boots." "Look at that swell with the bi glass." "Here comes the belle with the feathers," the basso profundo of an attendant portly Sergeant, breaking in every now and then with, "Clear out, boys, or I'll put some of you in chokey." So much for a beginning ultimately, and shortly, destined to lead to the erection of palatial edifices over half a continent, in which the merry game of the ring could be played by night and by day, and the arts of the drawing-room displayed on a field calculated to attract and dazzle unwary bachelors. Montreal, Boston and Halifax, soon followed the example of Quebec, the first rink erected in this city springing into existence in 1859, the year in which the Montreal club erected its building on upper St. Urbain Street. Since then the Victoria Rink has been constructed in a style and manner which far distances all other edifices of a similar character and there is every reason for the belief that henceforth the "institution" will be a permanent [illegible] a knowledge of skating being fully as essential [illegible] as the gentler but less healthful "practice" at the piano or the accomplishments

of social life. In the American cities comparatively few "exclusive" clubs have as yet been established, the great Unwashed, the Shoddyites, and the Petroleumites generally obtaining admittance to the same rink on the payment of the same fee—a field for which there is a large opening in this city, as none of the rinks—the Montreal, the Victoria, Guilbault's and Bronsdon's are sufficiently central for general purposes, and an equally good one would probably be well supported by the less exclusive portion of the public if erected in the vicinity of the Champ de Mars or the Hay Market and properly managed. With the object of showing people at a distance from these congenial regions how a first-class Skating Rink is laid out and managed, we herewith give an engraving of the Victoria Rink on Dorchester street, with a general description of the way it is conducted:—

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

This Rink was constructed during the season of 1862, and was first opened to its subscribers for use on the 24th December, of that year.

An Act of Incorporation was obtained from the Legislature on the application of James Torrance, John Greenshields, John Lewis, Geo. M. Millar, Alfred Brown, J. J. Jones, Thos. Morland, and other gentlemen of this city, under which the Club holds and manages its real estate, of a value now of about $30,000, while their capital stock is kept within the limit of 300 shares, of $50 each, or $15,000

The building is situate on Drummond Street, on a lot of 120 by 127 feet. The area for skating is 202 feet long by 80 feet wide, covering a space of about 160 square feet. This is spanned by a semi-circular framed roof rising to a height of 52 feet, and constructed in such a manner as to give an apparent lightness of effect, combined with great strength, the arched principals of the roof springing immediately from the ground. The skating area is surrounded on all sides by a platform 10 feet wide for promenading, and in the centre of one side is a recess in which, extending over the platform, is a handsome and commodious gallery for the music, which is supplied weekly by some of our fine military or other bands.

The Rink is lighted during the day by large windows on three sides, and at night by six pendant rings or stars, each containing 48 burners, and by a bracket light attached to each of the 48 principals of the roof, containing in addition 192 burners, making with those in the orchestra some 500 jets, by which the building is brilliantly and effectively iluminated.

There is also a small gallery at the west end over the entrance door, from which an excellent *coup d'œil* of the whole may be obtained.

The building fronts on Drummond Street, and is entered by a spacious hall, on each side of which, and opening on the platform, are separate dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, with hat and cloak rooms attached. These rooms are furnished with numerous boxes, each with lock and key, and of sufficient size to hold the skates, boots, &c. They are also stove warmed and throughly comfortable.

The superintendent lives on the premises, occupying rooms over the entrance hall.

Messrs. Lawford & Nelson are the Architects.

The business of the Victoria Rink is managed by seven Directors chosen annually by the shareholders, and all application for admissions, as annual subscribers, are made to and determined by the Directors. The skating season opens about the middle of December, and continues almost uninterruptedly, for four months. The Rink being opened for use from 8 A.M. till 10 P M. Skating has been enjoyed as far on as the 15th of May.

Fancy Dress entertaiments take place two or three times during the winter, which are thronged by enthusiastic skaters, with their friends as spectators, numbering in all some 1,500 or 2000 persons. The effect of this stirring crowd, with the inspiring music, brilliant lights and extra illuminations cannot be adequately described. Mr. James Torrance was made a life member, as a recognition of his services in organizing and bringing the project to so successful an issue.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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